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FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF
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SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

CIRCULATION LARGER
THAN THE
COMBINED CIRCULATION
OF ALL
AGRICULTURAL PAPERS
TAKEN IN
WESTERN CANADA

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, JANUARY 6, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance

Live Stock Auction Sales.

The second annual auction sale of pure bred stock for Eastern Ontario will be held at Ottawa on Feb. 12th. At a meeting of the committee in charge of the sale attention was given to the reports that have been collected from those who bought last year. Most of them were well pleased, a few complain that their purchases were failures as breeders. One cow sold as in calf is believed to have been sold because she was useless as a breeder, and the sales committee will deal with this case, as every such case is highly detrimental to the future success of the scheme.

One man whose Shorthorn yearling, costing \$100, has proved worthless, presents an aspect of the business that is well worth looking at. He says: "I would not for several reasons again purchase an animal at a sale of the kind. In the first place I would prefer to know something of the individuality of an animal's ancestors, their characteristics and their suitability or non-suitability for my purposes and aims. This is not an easy matter to come at at a public auction. Then again I would prefer buying from a private breeder and if possible (and I think it is reasonable) have an understanding that would guard against such loss as in the present instance I suffered, besides, all things considered, I believe one can buy as cheaply by private sale. I may add that the breeder in my case has treated me as fairly, I think, as he could, under the circumstances, be expected to do."

The point made here is a strong one. In buying from a breeder of established reputation you are not making a leap in the dark as is partially the case at such sales as these. While there have been a few failures the reports show that most of the purchasers are satisfied with the animals they obtained.

The Maritime Winter Show.

The first annual winter show held under the auspices of the Maritime breeders' associations was held at Amherst, N.S., on Dec. 17th, 18th and 19th. As a first show it was a decided success. There were 95 fat cattle, 89 sheep and 40 hogs present, some of them being of extra quality. Carcass classes were introduced and quite a number of animals were slaughtered. A contingent of Ontario speakers was taken down to address the meetings held during the show. As at Guelph the lectures and addresses on live animals and afterwards on the dressed carcasses was the chief feature of the show. Isn't it time Manitoba was thinking about such a winter show?

A Kansas horse buyer has adopted a novel way of buying horses. He pays 11c. a pound for good drivers, 10c. for farm horses and 5c. for plugs.

Mrs. Hathaway, who lives near Deloraine, lost four young cattle about November 1st, and advertised for them without effect. After being missed for nearly a fortnight they were found in an old well on the road allowance, the topmost one still alive.

The Minnesota College to the Front.

The winnings of the live stock shown at the recent Chicago show by the Minnesota Experiment Station amount to \$1,342. This includes four prizes on Shorthorns, 13 on grades and crosses, 9 on sheep, 24 on swine. These were in the open class. In the competitions open only to agricultural colleges the winnings were, 5 prizes on cattle, 4 on sheep, and 4 on swine.

The Minnesota Experiment Station, therefore, won more prizes at the International Fat Stock Show than any other experiment station, or any single exhibitor. It is also away ahead in the prize money won on exhibits by any single college.

Three of these awards are greatly prized by those who won them. The first is that won by the home grown lambs in the open class, in the college class and on the block. The second is the first prize won on the exhibit of

V.S., Winnipeg; N.W. Territories—J. C. Hargrave, D.V.S., Medicine Hat, Assa.; B.C.—J. B. Hart, D.V.S., Vancouver, B.C.

TESTING OF CATTLE NOT FOR EXPORT.

"Practical experience has demonstrated that for many reasons it is undesirable to test dairy cattle from March to October. Many cannot be tested, owing to being advanced in pregnancy; the disturbance of the cattle in removing them from the fields into byres, change of food, heat, flies, all interfere with the reliability of the test; besides, much valuable time is lost by owners and inspectors, when the work is done during the busy season. Therefore, no testing will be done of dairy stock or of any stock not for export, except from October 1st to March 1st, or at the period of the year in which the cattle are regularly housed. Applications should not be sent to inspectors direct. When so sent, delays and disappointments occur, where-

prevention, but now announces that they will no longer be continued, as the work of vaccinating all the herds and flocks in the west would be a work altogether beyond the power of the Department's veterinaries.

Smithfield Fat Stock Show.

This, the last of the great British fat stock shows for 1901, was held at London on Dec. 10th and following days. It was all judged by single judges. Several of the best animals had already figured at the other great shows, such as Inverness, Edinburgh, Birmingham and Norwich. This year, as for several years past, the highest honors went to Polled Angus, with an Angus-Short-horn cross as the reserve. Most of the winners, both pure and crossed, came from the north of Scotland. The same thing happened at Edinburgh, where the best of everything, except the Gal-



BARN ON THE FARM OF ROBT. MENZIES, SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

foods and forage. This exhibit was greatly admired by those who saw it, because of its instructive character. It has since been shipped to the Argentine Republic at the request of the government of that country. And the third was the first prize won for the best general exhibit of cattle, sheep and swine, in the dead meat class.

Testing Cattle for Tuberculosis.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a circular giving the names of the officers chosen to test cattle for tuberculosis. By an agreement made with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in February, 1901, tests made by these officers only will entitle pure bred animals to enter the United States without detention. Cattle for export will be tested at any time due notice is given to the Department at Ottawa. At the time of their appointment the names of these officials were given to our readers. For the west they are. Manitoba—Chas. H. Little,

as, when sent to the Department, a proper disposition is made. Should it be found that more applications are sent than can be complied with by the permanent staff, a sufficient number of qualified local veterinarians to test animals not intended for exportation to the United States will be temporarily employed."

Anthrax and Glanders.

Dr. McEachran, D.V.S., Chief Veterinary Officer for Canada, has just issued two bulletins. One is on "Anthrax and Sympathetic Anthrax," the other one "Glanders in Horses."

Copies of these bulletins can be had by dropping a card to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. As both of these diseases have caused considerable trouble throughout the west, every stock owner should secure a copy of these bulletins. The Department has been doing a certain amount of vaccination for these diseases with the idea of introducing the methods of

loways, came from pretty far north. This year, as for many years past, the cross-bred stock raised by John Ross, Meikle Tarrell, Rosshire, had very high places all through. His Short-horn bull, Ringleader, has sired many winners at all the British fat shows.

At Smithfield the Devons were championed by John Wortley's steer, but the judging in this class was much objected to. A steer shown by King Edward, and champion of the breed at Birmingham, was the best beast of the breed, and should have been so placed.

In Herefords King Edward was again second to Hyde Cook for championship.

In Shorthorns, for steer under two years, King Edward was first and John Ross second. In the older class of steers Miss Rothschild had first and championship, the King second, with a steer that had got first at Birmingham. In heifers, the King was again placed first, Ross second, but this verdict was very unpopular. Ross' heifer, Gert-rude, had been champion at the High-

land, also at Inverness, and reserve at Edinburgh, and was a very choice animal.

In Polled Angus the younger steers were good, but nothing extra. A two-year-old of J. J. Cridlan's, Cock o' the North, was very good, and besides first in his class had a \$250 cup as best steer, and third in the final contest for all breeds. The Earl of Strathmore showed a heifer, Brunhilde, that at two years nine months old weighed 1,890 lbs., and was choicely finished. She got championship at Birmingham and at Smithfield, championship as best heifer and champion plate, and breeder's gold medal. This was the sixth time in succession that Lord Strathmore has had the championship of the show, always with the same breed.

Galloways had excellent representation. Sir John Swinburne, always a front rank man, had first for a very choice steer that at 23 months weighed 1,550 lbs., the best ever seen at that age. His 25 months old steer, 1,724 lbs., was also first in his class. Biggar & Sons showed a very choice heifer, champion of her breed here and at Edinburgh, and third here in the final contest for all breeds, the highest place yet made by a Galloway.

Cross bred beves are always a grand sight at Smithfield, and the three-year-olds were splendid specimens. Captain Townsend's white steer Gentleman Joe, was first in this class. He was 1st at Birmingham for 1900 and 1901. Heifers over two years were also very grand. W. E. Learner had first and championship with Madeline, bred by John Ross, by an Angus bull and a daughter of Ringleader. The second was also bred by Ross.

The final result made Learner second to the championship, the same place he has taken for the last five years. Ross has for the same time had the breeders' gold medal. In the final contest for all breeds and classes, four were placed, all blacks, in the following order:—1 Lord Strathmore's Aberdeen-Angus heifer Brunhilde; 2 Mr. Learner's three-part-bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer Madeline; 3 Mr. Cridlan's Aberdeen-Angus steer Cock o' the North; 4 Messrs. Biggar & Sons' Galloway heifer Maid of Honour.

In the carcass competition the King was first and second for championship with a heifer and steer from his Aberdeenshire farm. All his other winners had been fed at Windsor. Both were finely finished. The next places went to Shorthorn-Angus crosses.

Taking Britain and America together for the last few show seasons, we find that as stall feeding animals the Polled Angus and their crosses have beaten all other breeds.

It is the usual practice for keen competitors at these great shows to buy at one year's show the younger prize winners, to be carried along for next year's fight. As Dick Gibson remarked the other day, "It takes a long time to get a winner ready."

In sheep, John McDowall, Girdstingwood, got championship and reserve with Cheviots and Blackfaces respectively.

In swine the champion Yorkshires weighed at 12 months old 910 lbs. for the pair. The best Berks were the same age and 1 lb. less weight. The best Tamworths at the same age exactly weighed 999 lbs. the pair and a pair of cross-breds a week younger weighed 1,050 lbs. They were by a Yorkshire sire from a Berk dam.

The German government is taking the trouble to educate its people on the tuberculosis question. Millions of leaflets giving information will be distributed. The government urges the people to boil the milk they use, to avoid excess of alcohol and tobacco, to sleep in cool rooms, and to quit the use of beer, tea and coffee. Women are told to abandon long skirts, and all are advised to take plentiful exercise, eat nourishing food, sleep long and guard the general state of their health. Incidentally, kissing is condemned as highly dangerous.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

BUTTER JERSEYS FOR SALE from noted prize-winning stock. Both sexes—all ages. Reasonable prices. **Mrs. E. M. Jones** Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Write for what you want.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. **Wm. Gordy Tilghman**, Palatka, Fla.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Four young bulls of quality from 11 to 14 months old.

JOHN KITSON, Macdonald, Man., breeder of high class poultry. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Embden Geese and Rouen Ducks. A grand lot of young stock. Prices right.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytown Stamp (imported) cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. **John Turner**, Carrol, Man.

H. VYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in West, headed by Rover Pegis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytown Hero and Crimson Chief.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Prairie Sportsman. Three young bulls for sale.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Three young bulls for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., breeder of Polled Angus cattle. We have a few bulls and heifers for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JAMES O. BROOKS, Plum Couleo, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Chalmers, Mayflowers, etc.

H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and B. P. Rocks. Three young bulls for sale, aged 14, 10 and 9 months.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

J. C. POPE, Regina, Assa., prize Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable.

W. H. THOMPSON, Emerson, Man. Dorset Horn rams and White Leghorn poultry.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

A. BRAOLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., Ayrshires. Splendid pair young bulls for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man., breeder Ayrshires, Yorkshires, Black Minorcas.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgrith, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old-bull for sale.

W. N. CROWLEY, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

T. R. TOOO, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

JICKLING & SONS, Dewdrop Ranch, Carman, Man. Oxford Down Rams for sale.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred B rks-hires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—A fine litter of pure-bred Tamworth pigs, two months old. Apply to Lewis E. Hutchison, Box 56, Neepawa, Man. 2-3

Leaving the Farm.—I offer Rye Grass Seed and Speltz at bargain prices for the next month. **James Robertson**, Glendale, Man. 1-3

For Sale—Pedigreed Shorthorn Bull, 7 years old, dark red, sired by Topsman, price reasonable. **J. R. Morrison**, Prairie Grove, Man. 2-1

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply **Foreman**, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 1f

For Sale—160 acres, 80 rods from Shoal Lake Village; 80 acres summer fallow, good hay meadow, 60 tons per year. Price \$1900. Terms right. **J. B. Gardiner**, Shoal Lake, Man. 1-3

Holstein Bull for Sale—Thirteen months old; calf, two months old. Write for prices. Breeding first-class. **W. C. Thorburn**, Broadview, Assa. 1-2

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to **Jickling & Sons**, Carman, Man. 1f

For Sale or Exchange for pure-bred Shorthorn heifers, good team of working horses, with harness, bay horse, 7 years old, black mare, 6 years old, weight 2000. Address **J. A. Klassen**, Plum Couleo, Man. 2-1

Imported Shire Stallion for Sale—Stuntney Stalwart (4,077) 12,472, foaled 1889, color brown, one of the best stock getters that ever travelled Southern Manitoba. For full particulars apply to **R. W. Sumner**, Jerome P. O., Man. 1

For Sale—Jersey Bull, King Brock, Sire Royal Kildonan, Dam Winnipeg Belle, dropped July 15, 1900, \$50.00 Holstein Bull Calf, one year next March, sire Sir Arthur Teake, dam Modest Maiden 2nd, \$30.00. **E. Winkler**, Greta, Man. 1-3

For Sale or Exchange for Young Stock—Shorthorn Bull, Gladstone, 2 years, bred by Russell, Richmond Hill, sure getter; Berkshire Boar, Duke, bred by J. Isaac, Markham; also Leicester Ram. Reasonable deal for young stock. **R. G. Penon**, Napinka, Man. 1-2

Splendid Wheat Farm for Sale, situated in one of the finest wheat growing districts in Manitoba. West half 28, 8, 23, 275 acres under cultivation, 110 acres summer fallowed, house 16x24, lean 12x14, stable 32x44, granaries for 7000 bushels. For particulars apply to **T. Turnbull**, Reston, Man. 2-1

For Sale or to Rent—A1 Grain Farm of 480 acres in one of the best grain growing districts of the West, situated three miles north of Summerberry, Assa. 170 acres ready for crop, balance unbroken, small house, stabling for eight horses, good well no bluffs or coulees. Good reason given for disposing of this property. **John Gilroy**, Sintaluta, Assa. 1-2

Farm for Sale—Half section, E. 1/4 16, 7, 13w1; well fenced, two good wells; 50 acres pasture, remainder under cultivation; free from weeds. 30 bushels wheat, 70 bushels oats, 70 bushels barley, per acre this year. Price \$6,600, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Owner is retiring from farming. **Alex. Cameron**, Box 1, Cypress River, Man. 2-4

Agents Wanted for the New Pictorial Doctor and Live Stock Encyclopedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address **World Publishing Company**, Guelph, Ont. 1f

A Poultry Paper Free for one year—Send us two new names for Review with the regular price of 50c. per year each, \$1 in all, and we will send you the Canadian Poultry Review for one year for yourself entirely free. Sample copies free for the asking. Best all poultry paper published. Practical, sensible, big staff of writers; a money maker. Address: 24 Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Farmers' Sons Wanted—to take a short practical course on Veterinary Work. Three months study during spare time at home will qualify to pass an examination. Successful students will be offered permanent positions at \$600 a year in our various branches. Splendid opportunity for young men to secure a thorough Veterinary Course and good position. Write at once for full particulars. Address: Head Office, Veterinary Science Association, London, Ont. 5th i. o.

ALL FOR 15 CENTS.

For 15 cents in stamps we will send you post paid one sample bottle Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure, 3 pictures 8x10, all copies of the best masters, and one 25c bottle of Owan's Casarea Liver Tablets, the modern treatment of constipation, liver and stomach troubles, 40 tablets in each bottle, one tablet for a dose. Address Western Veterinary Co., Box 573, Winnipeg, Man. This offer is only allowed once to the same person. Positively no repeats. It is done merely to advertise two first rate medicines.

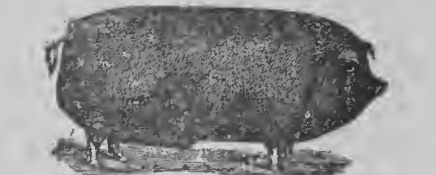
POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS Dispersion Sale

of this
Famous Prize-Winning
Herd

Owing to ill-health I will sell my entire herd of about 100 head at close prices. A rare opportunity to secure some splendid show and breeding stock.

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

PRIZE-WINNING POLAND CHINA And TAMWORTH Swine



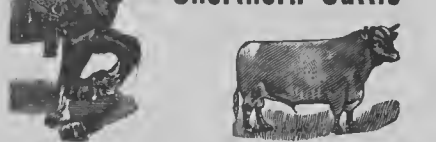
One of the best herds in the Dominion for show and breeding. Show-ring record proves this assertion. Klondyke Gold Dust, 1453, and Hayfield Pride, 9180, the equal of any males East or West, used in this herd. Sows from the noted prize-winners, Manitoba Chief, 1221, Chief Radiant, 39839, Free Trade Sanders and other strains. 40 spring pigs for this season's trade. If you want a good show pig or a herd header, write. We have just as good as can be found East or West. Give us your order—we guarantee satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

W. L. TRANN - Crystal City, Man.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF
Clydesdale Horses

AND
Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals. Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sire, also some A1 young stock.

A. & J. CHADBURN,
Ralphton, Man.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

The Family Pork Supply.

The season is at hand for killing the family supply of pork, and the following suggestions may be found helpful.

STARVING.

The hogs intended for slaughter should have a very light amount of food the day previous and no breakfast the morning they are to be killed, as with empty entrails and stomach they will bleed better and handle easier.

CATCHING.

Don't give the hogs a good run before catching them. Do so as quietly as possible. Some farmers turn their hogs out one by one as wanted and drive them to the place where they are to be killed. This too frequently results in a free race and a warmed-up hog. It is better to catch the hog in the pen and stick him just outside. Then with a sled draw the carcass to the scalding tank. Some shoot their hogs before sticking, others stun them; this makes them easier to handle, but at the packing houses the hogs are hung up by the hind leg and stuck alive. It is no trouble for two men to throw a big hog if they go the right way about it. Reach under the hog and take the farther leg, one man at the fore and another at the hind leg.

STICKING.

Having thrown the hog, turn him up on his back, the one who is to hold the hog standing astride of him and holding his forelegs. The other does the sticking. The best knife is one with a narrow blade about 8 inches long, and it should be inserted in the throat two or three inches in front of the breastbone. It should be held straight over the back-bone and directed towards the root of the tail. Run the knife in six or eight inches, according to the size of the hog, and give it a quick turn to one side and withdraw immediately. The veins that are to be cut run close together inside the breastbone and can both be cut with a knife sharpened on both edges at the point. Be sure to enter the knife straight, so that it will not run to either side under the ribs or into the shoulder. If this is done, the blood will settle in that point and injure its keeping qualities. Where the hog has not been stunned it is well to let him walk around while bleeding, if he will.

SCALDING.

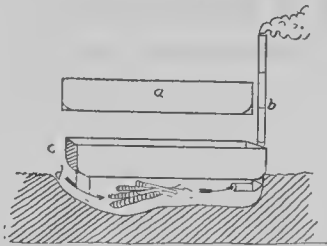
Much of the success at killing time depends upon a good scald. Water that is at a temperature of 165 deg. to 175 deg. will scald a hog but it will be slow and unsatisfactory. The water should be from 185 deg. to 195 deg. at the time the hog is dipped into the tank. To obtain this the water must be boiling if heated in the house and taken outside to a barrel or trough. If the water is heated in the tank in which the hog is to be scalded, it can be brought to the boiling point and then allowed to cool a little.

A small shovelful of hardwood ashes aids greatly in removing the scurf and gives the skin a much cleaner appearance. A piece of lime, a tablespoonful of pine tar or a little concentrated lye has the same effect. During the scalding process the animal should be moved up and down rapidly enough to prevent cooking the skin. Drawing out of the barrel occasionally to air is a good plan. As soon as the bristles come easily the scalding is finished, and the body should be removed from the water, as further scalding is likely to set the hair. Water that is too hot will also set the hair or cook the skin and make a neat job impossible. Where a thermometer is not at hand to test the water something can be told as to its temperature by dipping a finger into it quickly. Another test is to drop a clot of blood into the barrel; if cooked immediately upon striking the water it is too hot. Allowance should be made for hot and cold weather, ice and snow, or any other thing that will influence the temperature of the water.

THE SCALDING TROUGH.

The most common scalding article is

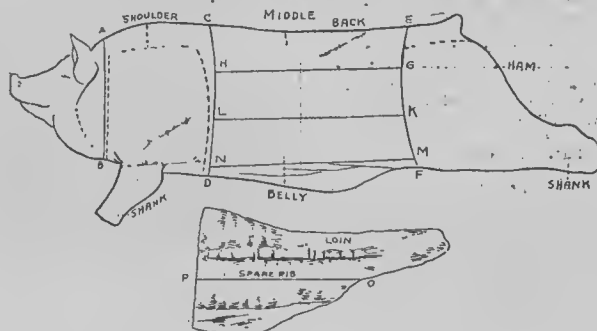
a kerosene barrel set at an angle of 45 degrees to a platform which should be 2 feet high, 2½ feet wide and 6 feet long. Ingenious men have devised various contrivances for scalding hogs. Next to the barrel a large trough, a watering trough would do if deep and wide enough and not too long, makes a good scald. The hogs are turned in it with chains or ropes, given a lap round the carcass. Other successful men have gone a step farther and scald in a tank with fire under it. Figure 1, taken from an American exchange, shows how this tank is constructed. It is simply a hole dug out of the ground, 7 or 8 feet long, 6 in. wide and 6 in. deep at pipe end, and tapering a little toward the end where the fire will be, with an enlargement to 18 or 20 in. wide for fire box. The box is made as follows: Select two 2-inch pine boards, *a*, each 6 feet long and 14 to 16 inches wide. Round the lower corners of each, as shown in cut, so as to form a circle 1 foot in diameter. Place boards on edge, round corners up. Place a piece of galvanized iron 10 feet long and 28 inches wide on the boards, and commence nailing in the middle, nailing both sides along evenly, so that



the iron will not be wavy. Set the planks in a little so the iron will extend an inch over the sides. Then turn up this edge and nail firmly after driving nails every inch, not in a row, but zig-zag, in the edge of the plank. If the fire is kept away from the wood there is no danger of it taking fire.

Place the soil from the ditch along the side of the trough so that it will when levelled prevent any fire coming near the edge where the wooden sides are. Put an elbow and a few lengths of stovepipe at one end, *b*, and fire at the other. The water in the trough will soon be heated scalding hot and but little wood will be required to do it. With tight cover on you can soon boil 100 gals. of water. By adding an extra bottom, some use this trough for steaming their hog feed. The extra bottom keeps the feed from burning. A damper, *d*, before fire to force draft under fire is a great help to make it heat better.

It is a good plan to drive two pins at the side of the pan or edge of the platform, over which to fasten the ends of the ropes or chains so the hog can be easily lifted out of the trough, into the scraping place just beside it. F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man., suggests a scalding tank with one side on the slope, so that a hog can be slid out easily, by hav-



ing pins fastened, as suggested above, there will be no trouble raising hogs out of the trough.

SCRAPING.

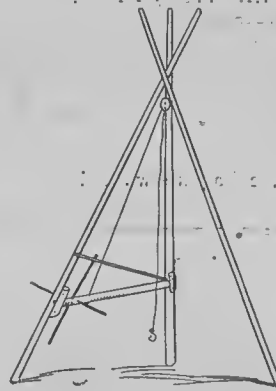
Remove the hog from the water as soon as the hair starts readily. Clean the head and feet first, as they cool quickly and do not clean so nicely when cold. All the surface should be carefully finished with a sharp knife and well washed.

HANGING UP.

Raise the gambrel cords, insert the gambrel, which should have square

shoulders on it to keep the legs spread. Raising the hog always means heavy lifting unless some contrivance is devised to save it. The following suggestions taken from our exchanges may help.

Figure 2 shows a derrick made of three poles, 12 or 14 feet long, tied together at the top with a pulley hung between them. If poles are not available, 2x6 plank can be sued by boring a hole through them and putting in a pin. Fix

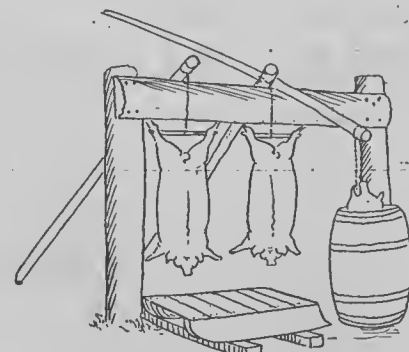


a windlass about 3 feet from the bottom, then fasten a rope to the windlass and run over pulley as seen in cut. In this way one man can raise any hog. The windlass will be found handy for handling other things than hogs.

Another device which needs no explanation is given in Figure 3. An Iowa Homestead subscriber suggests it. The lever is balanced over the beam and then tied with a light rope. This permits it to work freely without slipping and is of use in scalding as well. When the hog is to be hung for dressing, the rope can be removed and the pole slid back, as shown.

DRESSING.

After the hog is hung up he should be well washed, then split open from between the hind legs to the chin. The



pelvic bone can be easily cut with a sharp knife if done directly over the joint. An axe may have to be used for the breast-bone. Pull the rectum down to the kidneys after cutting it loose, using the knife whenever it is found necessary. Leave the fat that covers the kidneys

the Minnesota Agricultural College in cutting up a hog, as explained by the instructor, Andrew Boss:—

When the hog has cooled thoroughly, which will be in 12 to 24 hours in most cases, it is ready to be cut up into suitable pieces for use. Unlike beef and mutton, pork does not improve by hanging for a time, and the sooner it is cut up, after cooling, the more satisfactory. It is sometimes advisable to split the carcass while it is hanging up. In that case the head should be split with the rest. When the carcass is laid on a block or table to split, the head is removed before the body is divided. Remove the head just back of the ears (*A* to *B* in the illustration). Peel out the leaf lard with the hands, beginning at the front end and rolling it up on turned back. The kidney is usually taken out with the fat.

Next take out the loin and spare rib. Leave all the lean meat found along the back, on the loin, to be used while fresh for chops or for roasting. When the line corresponding to the line *O-P* is reached the aim should be to cut close to the ribs, leaving all of the lean meat possible on the side, to improve the quality of bacon cut from the middle and belly strips. After the loin and spare ribs have been removed cut off the shoulder on the line *C* to *D*, and the ham *E* to *F*. Trim the shoulder down to the dotted lines, using the lean pieces thus trimmed off for sausage, and the fat for lard. Trim the hams in a like manner, taking pains to give it a nicely rounded appearance.

Cut off the feet at the knee-joints, using them for soups or for pickled pigs feet. Divide the sides into three pieces—*G* to *H*, *K* to *L*, and *M* to *N*. Use the back strip for lard, first peeling out any lean pieces that may be left in, for sausage. The middle and belly strips are used for bacon, the belly strip being considered the best, as it contains a larger proportion of lean meat.

The portion of the carcass on the lower side of the line, *M-N*, is trimmed off to even up the belly strip and is usually put into the lard kettle. If one does not care to make bacon out of the side meat the strips may be cut again into pieces about six inches square for salting, or the whole side may be cured in one piece. The ribs are divided on the line, *O* to *P*, into loin and spare rib.

The head is usually made up into head cheese. The hams and shoulders are cured and smoked, though the shoulders are often made up into sausage while fresh or cut into pork steak. The sides are used for plain salt pork, for bacon, or in case of a very fat hog they may be tried out for lard. The loin is used fresh for roasts or cut into chops, in slices parallel to the ribs. The spare ribs are used for roasts while fresh.



For Sale

Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, 12 to 18 months old, sired by Sittyton Stamp (Imp.) and George Bruce. Our herd has taken 47 open herd prizes at every important show ring in Manitoba and was never defeated. Also a few ears of stockers. All stock sold will be delivered freight free at any station as far west as Calgary in April.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, CLEARWATER, MAN.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor-West Farmer.

CUTTING UP THE HOG.

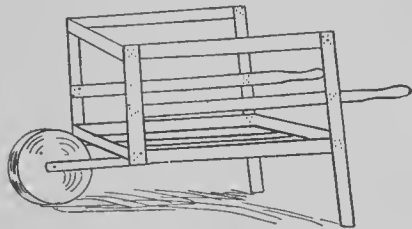
The following is the plan, followed at

A Hay or Straw Barrow.

It is always a tedious job to move straw or hay for feed or bedding with a fork, and through the ingenuity of some Yankee we are enabled to give our readers an illustration of a device for moving straw or hay in a simple way. The accompanying illustration, which shows the idea, is taken from the Ohio Farmer. The exact dimensions of the barrow may be made to suit the wishes or needs of the builder. The one the illustration was made from was 2½ x 3 x 4 feet and will be found to hold a good supply of straw or hay. A larger and stronger one can be made if wished.

TO MAKE IT.

First procure some light lath, say 2 x 2 inches, and make an almost square frame, using 11 of the lath pieces, as if making a box with one corner left out. On inside of this frame, at desired height, nail two heavier and longer pieces for handles. A couple of 3 x 1-inch boards, proper length, and with one end of each narrowed down to fit the hands, will answer. On the bottom of the frame nail lath or boards, letting the two nearest to centre project about 6 inches in front. These two should be a little heavier than the others, to prevent springing. Between the projecting ends place a small wooden wheel 6 or 8 inches



in diameter. This wheel may be a circular piece cut from a 1 or 1½-inch board, and have a light iron band fitted on to keep it from splitting, or be a wheel from an old barrow or something similar. A light, wire spoke wheel from a toy wagon is excellent for the purpose. Axle on which wheel revolves is attached to under side of the projecting pieces of frame by a staple driven over it into each piece. The two rear upright pieces of frame extend down level with the lower rim of the wheel to act as feet. Put braces across front, as indicated by dotted lines, to strengthen frame and hold in the straw. Other light strips may be tacked on side of frame to serve the same purpose. If the contrivance is made of the right material it will combine strength with lightness, and be very durable.

There is many an old wheel that could be soon pressed into service for a barrow of this kind, and if much larger in diameter than the one given in the above description, it will make it much easier to move. But ingenious boys can plan to build according to their own ideas and the material they have at hand.

The Dentition of the Pig.

The pig, curiously enough, has more teeth than any other farm animal. When it has got its set complete the pig possesses in all 44 teeth. The horse has 40 teeth, while cattle and sheep have only 32 teeth each. The 44 teeth of the pig consist of six incisors, two canine, eight premolar, and six molar teeth in each jaw. Another peculiar fact about the dentition of the pig is that while the incisors, or front teeth in the upper jaw, bear a close resemblance to those of the horse, the corresponding teeth in the lower jaw closely resemble those of a dog. It is also worthy of note that the molars of the pig gradually increase in size from the front to the rear, the most backward of these grinders being ever so many times larger than those in front.

A very useful bulletin on blackleg and preventive inoculation has just been issued by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Hope Farm Silver Medal Herd of Galloway Cattle

HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

WM. MARTIN, Proprietor

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager

THE WESTERN
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Local agents wanted to represent WESTERN FARMERS' LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY. The best and purest insurance offered to the public. Chartered by Manitoba and N. W. T.



Prize-Winners

At the recent great International Show at Chicago will be found in the new shipment I am making to

The Beaubier Stables, BRANDON, MAN., December 13th, 1901.

This lot of Stallions comprises several of the best Clydesdales on the Continent, also a few choice Percherons, Suffolks and Hackneys, all thoroughly guaranteed.

Intending buyers will consult their own interests by examining these horses without delay.

ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wis.

JAMES SMITH, Agent, Brandon, is in full charge of the horses.



PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns
Shropshires
Berkshires Yorkshires

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice, Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

Jas. Yule, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.
Thos. Greenway, Proprietor

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES.

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as "Prince of Wales" (673), "Darnley" (222), "Belted Knight" (1395), "Stanley Prince" (6315), "Prince Patrick" (8933), "Macgregor" (1487).

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country; and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale

CHOICE SHORTHORNS

I have eight choice young bulls from ten months to two years old, including the first prize bull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (imp.), also heifers by Aberdeen 2nd, in calf to Banks O' Don (imp.)

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

Stallions

Draft and Standard Bred for sale. Would trade for land. Also Work Horses and Mules for sale.

F. C. MILELR,
Mitchellville, Polk Co., Iowa, U.S.A.

We have for sale this season the finest lot of young stock ever offered in the West.

Twenty head of yearling and two-year-old Galloway bulls, several of them sired by the imported bull Waterloo (7558), but all of them bulls of the choicest breeding.

Owing to the growing demand for Galloways and the rapid sales made last season, we would advise early application on the part of intending purchasers.

STALLIONS

Season 1902

High-class Clydesdale Stallions

Imported from Scotland for sale:

Dundreanan, Persimmon, Graphie, Patnure, Baron Hendry, St. Christopher, Palestine, Baron of Avenel.

Imported Hackney Stallion,

Grand Duke of York

and Percheron Stallion.

Choicely bred mares and fillies always on hand for sale. If you wish to purchase a stallion, here is a chance to get a first-class one. Guarantee given with each horse. Prices within the reach of all. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Apply—

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,

Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Kelly's Stables, 9th St., Brandon.

YORKSHIRES.

Boars all sold. A few Sows left. Some choice White P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Order early and be in time. Address

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Man.

Shorthorns

SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

Herefords Ayrshires

Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector." Include many winners at leading fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Parkdale, Man.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Some good Holstein Bulls FOR SALE

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie.

Shorthorn Cattle and large English Berkshires My stock boar, Highclere King, took 1st at Winnipeg in 1900 and 1st and Diploma at Portage la Prairie, 1901. A grand lot of young stuff of both sex for sale; also a few M. B. Turkeys. Call or write. Parties met by appointment.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor

Live Stock Labels in large or small lots; also odd numbers supplied. Send for circular and price list. R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Improvement of Western Agricultural Fairs.

A great work lies before the Manitoba and Territorial Governments in the way of improving agricultural fairs throughout the West. Much discussion has in the past taken place, not alone in Western Canada, but also in the East, and, in fact, in every civilized country on the face of the globe where similar fairs are held periodically, as to the failings of local shows. There is, however, much to be said in favor of them. Frequently the small fair is, in every sense of the word, more representative of the agricultural interests than the larger undertakings, that often degenerate into mere efforts to provide sensational amusements and spectacles to the detriment of the features of real educational value. Another point in favor of the local show is the important fact that it is visited by the farmer, while as much cannot always be said of large central exhibitions.

While there can be no doubt that the local show can fill an important place in our agricultural life, there is very considerable diversity of opinion as to whether it really does fill such a place, and no sane person would dispute for an instant that there is room for vast improvement in the conduct of our country fairs and just how such improvement is to be brought about is a problem which can best be solved by co-operation between the two agricultural departments of the West, the Provincial and Territorial Live Stock Associations and the officers of agricultural societies.

One of the most important requirements is judging by absolutely capable and disinterested men. The standing of a judge in live stock or any other classes should be such that once his decision is given, it should be accepted without hesitation. He should be above reproach. The Territorial Department of Agriculture is to be congratulated on leading the way for Canada in this respect. The report of the Deputy Commissioner for 1900 states that during that year the department furnished outside judges for almost every local show in the Territories and we are informed that the scheme worked out even more successfully during the present season. The following extract from a departmental letter received by all Territorial agricultural societies, to be read at the forthcoming annual meetings, is of particular interest:

"An innovation instituted by the department during recent years is the furnishing of experienced outside and disinterested judges in the live stock classes at agricultural fairs throughout the Territories. The past season is the third in the history of this work, and it appears to have increased considerably in popularity. In fact, a large number of societies now state unhesitatingly that this, in their opinion, ranks amongst the most useful work the department has undertaken.

"A great obstacle to economical and efficient management is the fact that fair dates have in the past been fixed without the slightest reference to the dates of adjoining shows and the Commissioner has now come to the conclusion that there should be no serious objection to leaving the final fixing of show dates in the hands of this department. What I am to suggest is, that your society or board of directors should advise the department whether you desire to hold a fall fair or a summer fair, and intimate what would be the most suitable month; with this information available, and having due regard to train service, the department would be in a position to fix the dates of shows along the various railway lines in consecutive order so as to render it possible for a judge to act at a number of fairs in succession without any unnecessary loss of time or long distance travelling, and such an arrangement would also justify outside breeders to exhibit at local shows, as they could thus move their stock with very little expense from one exhibition to another, which would greatly add

to the value and interest of all the shows. It has also been estimated by the department that instead of supplying only one judge, as at present, it would be able, with the same expenditure, to furnish at least two judges for each show."

If the department succeeds in arranging the dates as indicated, an avenue which may lead to many important improvements is immediately opened up and The Farmer hopes that every agricultural society in the Territories will cheerfully consent to the proposed arrangement.

The Territorial live stock associations are at present engaged upon a most laudable undertaking, namely, the revision of the prize lists of some forty odd fairs held in the Territories during the past year. It is not the intention of the associations to attempt to frame a prize list which would fit all cases, but rather to get out a model prize list, for the guidance of agricultural societies, which would serve to illustrate the relative importance of the various live stock sections and classes and the proper proportion of prize money or value each would appear to be entitled to, also the least objectionable manner of grouping breeds which have to compete against each other, where the resources of the fair authorities are limited, and generally to point out defects in the prize lists of the past year, with a view to having them remedied in the future. The stock associations have gathered specimens of the printed prize lists of agricultural societies, and a set is now in the hands of each member of their executive com-



The Work of the Dominion Dairy Division.

When Professor Robertson was appointed Dairy Commissioner, his labors at first were confined largely to that branch of agriculture which the title implied; but the scope of his work has been continually widened and enlarged until it now covers the whole range of agriculture, to say nothing of matters pertaining to cold storage, transportation, extension of markets, etc. Though perhaps best known as Professor Robertson, his official designation, when stated correctly, is now Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

The work of the commissioner's branch has grown to such an extent that it has been found advisable to have it separated into divisions, and it is the purpose of this article to give a brief outline of the operations of one of these divisions, known as the Dairy Division, of which Mr. J. A. Ruddick is the chief.

At the present time one of the most important matters which Mr. Ruddick's division has to deal with is the management of the Government creameries, of which 19 are situated in the

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Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
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SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. **WE GUARANTEE** that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

butter made by them severally. That is to say, if a patron makes 1,500 pounds of butter during the season, fifteen paid up shares of one dollar each are allotted to him. Stock certificates are now



HARVEST SCENE ON G. H. BRADBROOK'S FARM, NEAR YORKTON, ASSA.

mittees, who will report his findings and observations to the secretary at Regina.

However humble a local fair may be, if the prize list is the outcome of intelligent consideration and the judging is performed by a disinterested expert, it must of necessity come very near to attaining the maximum of usefulness as an educational institution, which we take it is the chief, if not the only, legitimate object of a local fair assisted with public funds.

The sheep is the cheapest of all weed killers, and is about the only animal that can turn bad weeds into good money. There is about the worst lot of weeds in the Red River Valley that can be found on this continent, the land is saturated with the accumulated seeds of 50 years that would need the price of new land to clean them out, and sheep would turn all these into good mutton. Yet there is hardly a sheep to be found in the very part of the country that needs them most. Some day a man will turn up with the faculty of seeing this thing properly. Meantime we must see one of the best soils in America beggared by the annual production of two or three crops in a season of such weeds which come first and stay last and consume more plant food than the legitimate crops.

Northwest Territories and three in Nova Scotia.

These creameries are operated much upon the same lines as the various private combinations throughout the country. C. P. Marker, whose office is in Calgary, superintends the Alberta section, while W. A. Wilson, Regina, looks after those in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. The Nova Scotia creameries are in charge of J. W. Mitchell, who is well known in the West, having preceded Mr. Wilson.

Nearly all of these creameries have been built and equipped according to plans published by the department, and while no money has been wasted by providing unnecessarily expensive buildings or superfluous machinery, it is safe to say that no other district in Canada has more suitable or up-to-date creameries than have these newly-settled districts of the prairies.

With three or four exceptions these creameries received financial assistance from the Government in the shape of a loan sufficient to furnish the plant or butter making purposes. These loans have been or are being repaid to the Government by means of an assessment of one cent per pound on all the butter manufactured. In return for the money thus deducted, paid-up shares in the capital stock of the association or company will be allotted to the patrons in proportion to the quantity of

being issued covering the past four years. When all indebtedness is paid, the creamery is owned by the patrons in exact proportion to the quantity of butter made by them severally, less any original stock which may have been subscribed and not purchased under this plan.

The charge for manufacturing is four cents per pound of butter, but when the actual cost of manufacturing falls below four cents, the surplus is credited to the loan fund, or when that debt has all been cancelled, it is turned over to the credit of the patrons. An advance payment is made each month to the extent of about two-thirds of the market value of the butter, final payment being made when the butter is all sold.

The bulk of the butter has been sold in British Columbia, although during the past season quite a large quantity was exported to Great Britain. Limited shipments are made every year from the Northwest creameries to the Yukon, and also to China and Japan, while a portion of the output of the Nova Scotia creameries goes to the West Indies.

As fast as the butter is made it is shipped in refrigerator cars from the different Northwest creameries to the mechanical cold storage warehouse which has been established in connection with the Calgary creamery. Cal-

J. E. SMITH

Offers for sale two imported Clydesdale stallions, rising four years old, descended from Darnley (222) and Prince of Wales (673), and two Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions from imported stock. Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered.

One hundred and fifty head of Shorthorns, hulls, cow and heifers. Golden Measure (imp.) and Lord Stanley II stand at the head of the herds. I will sell at lower prices than any other man in Canada, for the same class of stock.

A number of choice improved farms for sale or to rent. Address—

J. E. SMITH,
Smithfield Ave., Brandon, Man.
TELEPHONE 4 P. O. BOX 274

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection. TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.

**DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS****Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine**

For sale at reasonable price
10 bull calves.
3 Yorkshire boars fit for service.
1 Tamworth boar fit for service.
White Wyandotte Cockerels.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Marchmont Herd of Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Swsestake winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months.
16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Barrister" (imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(7 miles N. of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Saw Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First to Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I have for sale a number of young bulls by my stock bull Masterpiece, he is by Grand Sweep (imp.) The elder of these young bulls I exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial, taking second place in strong company. I am also offering a few heifers by Masterpiece and such other bulls as Lord Flossie 22nd, May Duke and Knuckle Duster (imp.) Also Improved Yorkshires boars fit for service, young sows and a fine lot of youngsters, fat litters. Also White Plymouth Rocks.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

**F. W. BROWN, Proprietor**

11 Young Shorthorn Bulls from 9 months old up, young Cows and Heifers for sale, the get of that great show bull, Lyndhurst 4th and Spicy Rohin. Boars fit for service, sows for breeding. A nice lot of B. P. Rocks on hand, all for sale at lowest prices for the kind of stock offered. Visitors always welcome. Write me and I will meet you at the station and return you there. No business, no harm.

**PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.**

For Sale—Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, exceedingly well bred; one very fine entire colt, some grand bull calves, young cows and heifers from Calthness, all ages, mostly dark reds. Prices reasonable.

Shorthorns

Any person wishing to purchase a young bull fit for service next spring will do well to call on us as we have a good one. Also some young females, all of choice quality and breeding, at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

PAULL BROS., Killarney, Man.

**A QUICK, SHARP CUT**

nurt much less than a bruise, crush or tear

Done with the

DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE

is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four

sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear.

Most humane method of dehorning known.

Look highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.

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The Gold Standard Herd.

Prize winning Berkshires at reasonable prices including the following Winnipeg winners; "Duke of Clifford," two years old, never beaten in the show ring, first in his class in 1900 and 1901. "The Baron," bred by Thomas Teasdale, Ontario, second prize under 12 months, 1901. Two prize winning sows in class under six months. Three nice sows farrowed in March off first prize sow and litter at Winnipeg. Spring pigs, also August and September farrows at right prices. Address

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The largest flock of

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Six choice young bulls for sale, sired by Indian Warrior 2nd and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg 1900 and 1901, also 2nd at Buffalo. Our females are of the best Scotch families, and being headed by the best bull regardless of cost make a herd second to none for breeding and quality. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

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Has a choice lot of young

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fit for breeding, sired by Perfection and Prince, out of prize-winning dams. Call or write.

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Imported Clydesdales, Stallions, Mares, Fillies.

Following Reg. Clydesdale Mares:

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Natalie, in foal
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Stallions:

Baron of Avenel, yearling, winner 1st, Brandon, 1901. Peter the Great, yearling. Grade Shire Colt, 4 years. Three Colts, sired by Imported Hackney Stallion, Prince Danegelt, 4 years, 3 years and 1 year.

Pure Bred Shorthorns and Grade Cattle.

—AT—

Brandon, Friday, Jan. 31st, 1902.

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J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Proprietor.

Bought at Receivers' Sale.
Sheets either dark, corrugated or "V" crimped. No tools except a hatchet or hammer is needed to lay the roofing. We furnish you with each order enough paint to cover and nail to lay. Price per square, **\$1.75**. A square means 100 square ft. Write for Free Catalogue to
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been last year an increase of close on 30 per cent. over the previous production of butter in Manitoba. Much of the butter produced by the old method has been poorly handled and decidedly unprofitable, but the factory output has increased a good deal, both in the amount of production and in the amount of profit and satisfaction it has yielded to the producers. One district that has been for years familiar with disappointments in its factory was this year fortunate enough to engage a man who has proved himself a good maker, a good manager, and what is also very much to the purpose, a good canvasser too. The result is an outturn of 70,000 lbs. for the year, with the prospect of a great expansion next year, everybody being well paid and well pleased.

In contrast with this another factory might be named that did a poor business, while a local store was taking in 500 lbs. of farmers' butter a day, all the while being uncertain whether he would ever get anything like his own money out of it. That man very sincerely wishes to see the creamery in the hands of a man with git enough to relieve him of this part of his business.

Most of the creameries show an increase over last year in their output, which indicates a healthy condition, but in many cases more energy in canvassing the territory and in the management of the affairs of the creamery would greatly increase the present figures. Good canvassing and good management all round would very soon double their present make, for the returns made to the country stores for their season's sales of home made have been far from pleasant reading; and instead of fighting against the factories as they did not so long ago, most of them would now give a good factory their hearty support. "All sorts" consignments of butter are a drug on the market, and the commission men are sick of them. It is only up-to-date butter that can now find a market.

A great mistake that many factories make is in electing officers who are not in a position to devote enough time to the work of the factory, and to do the canvassing necessary to make it a success. The success of the creamery or cheese factory does not depend merely upon making the article in any slipshod manner, but upon the small details which demand the entire time and attention of the manager, the maker, and the haulers.

In order to make this branch of mixed farming more successful the creameries must have good management, good makers and good support from the farmers, so as to make an article that will bring the best price, and thereby give satisfaction to all concerned. The same argument applies to the cheese factories, and although the product of the Manitoba cheese factories has been improving steadily, we have by no means reached perfection yet.

Many of the present cheese factories are poorly built and poorly equipped, and the curing rooms in many cases are not built in such a manner as to maintain an even temperature. However, we do not hear so much about the faults of the factories and curing-rooms as about the direct faults of the cheese. Although the present season's make has been reported better than that of any past season, yet general fault is found with it because the curd is not stirred dry enough before being allowed to mat. The excess of whey thus retained in the curd produces too much acid, which makes an off flavored cheese.

If dairy work is to be a satisfactory branch of mixed farming the factories that handle the product must be carefully and properly managed, just the same as the larger institutions are which now handle our great wheat product.

Bronchial Affections, coughs and colds, all quickly cured by Pny-Balsam. It has no equal. Acts promptly, soothes, heals and cures. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. Advt.



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We have a large stock of Wood Pumps and repairs always on hand. Agent for MYER'S brass-lined Cylinder Pumps and HAYES' double acting Force Pumps. Write for Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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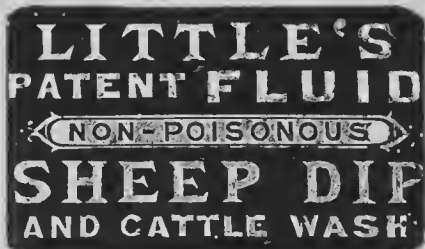
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Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

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Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

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Beware of Imitations.

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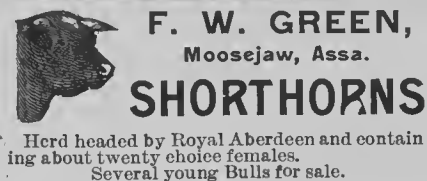
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Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females.
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Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.
FOX TERRIER puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.
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All dogs eligible for registration.
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Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Clydesdales
FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.
GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.

Live Stock

that is worth feeding
is worth feeding well.

Most scientific feeders, in order to get all there is in food, usually give the animals they are feeding a little spice to sharpen the appetite and aid their digestion.

Fleming's Stock Food

has been used with great success by many feeders.

You will thank us for inducing you to try it.

5 lbs. for 50c.

Fleming's Drug Store

BRANDON, MAN.



MERCHANTS!
Why not sell the cheapest and best Washers? You know the price of the Boss Washer is \$10. They clean at one time in 12 minutes a quantity of

clothes equal to about 3 shirts or three sheets and require a boiler full of suds. Now I am prepared to give you the McCrossan Rocker, that will clean at one time a quantity of clothes equal to 10 shirts or 4 sheets with half a boiler full of suds and in less time, and if I cannot clean the clothes as well as any ten dollar washer that is in use, I will pay one hundred dollars for the first test, which will be in Winnipeg. The price is only \$5.00, not \$10.00. These Washers have been sent to the old country to friends there, which I am prepared to prove. My Peerless now claims nearly the same quantity, and it is only \$4. The Improved Manitoba, my best, 14 shirt size, is \$10; 20 shirt size, in two compartments, only \$14; 24 shirt size, \$16. Wringers, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50. All good. T. McCROSSAN, 356 Bannatyne St., Winnipeg.

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SURGEON DENTIST.



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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The World's Butter Record Broken.

From December 17 to December 23, inclusive, seven days, the Holstein-Friesian cow, Mercedes Julip's Pietertje, 39480, produced 584 lbs. milk, containing 23.4857 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 29 lbs., 5.7 oz. butter, 80 per cent. fat, of 27 lbs., 6.4 oz., 85.7 per cent. fat. This record was made by Minnesota Experiment Station under the direction of Prof. T. L. Haecker. The last three days of the test this cow was under the supervision day and night of two representatives of that station. The product during these three days was 10.5622 lbs. fat. The largest product for one day was 3.7684, and was made when under constant watch on the sixth day of the test. The average per cent. of fat during the week was 4.02 per cent.; during the three days under constant watch-care it was 4.21 per cent.

Dairy School.

A good number of students were present at the opening of the dairy school at Winnipeg on January 6th. From the number of inquiries that have reached the Department, the attendance this year is expected to be much larger than it was last year.

The instruction in butter making is given by Fred. Lutley, who has had charge of this work now for a number of years. C. Wheatland, who made butter at Rapid City last year and before that was employed in one of the Territorial creameries and a former student for two sessions at the dairy school, will have charge of the milk testing. A lady instructress has charge of the Home Dairy Course. She is Miss Emma McNiven, a student last year and winner of second prize in the butter making competition at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in July. When the cheese making course opens in February it is hoped that an expert from the east will be present to give instruction. Failing that, J. R. Cote, instructor for the cheese factories during the summer, will be in charge.

The firms manufacturing cream separators have each a sample of their make at the school. The machines used last year have all been replaced with new ones having all the latest improvements. A study of these machines shows that substantial and valuable improvements have been added to the machines placed

on the market this year. Students attending the dairy school have a chance to study these machines and the work they do.

Creameries in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

By W. A. Wilson, Dairy Superintendent, Regina, Man.

Following is the report of the eastern division of Northwest creameries for the past season, showing the increase and decrease in the various creameries in 1901 over the season of 1900; also the number of days each creamery was operated for both seasons:—

	Lbs. mfg'd.	Increase 1900.	Decrease 1900.	Days operated 1900.	Days operated 1901.
Churchbridge . . .	121,419	56,101	.....	192	202
Crenfell . . .	53,119	3,302	.....	173	158
Moosomin . . .	42,831	18,539	.....	152	156
Moose Jaw . . .	20,500	.....	11,785	205	182
Prince Albert . . .	16,223	.....	2,569	146	118
Qu'Appelle . . .	28,070	3,423	.....	190	200
Regina . . .	34,601	9,839	.....	182	187
Saskatoon . . .	4,372	.....	6,026	160	137
Salcoats . . .	15,117	.....	3,533	156	162
Whitewood . . .	33,700	.....	3,330	188	150
Yorkton . . .	35,151	7,822	.....	165	146
Total . . .	405,103				

From this statement will be noticed that the total increase of 1901 over 1900 is 71,788 lbs., or about 22 per cent. Of the five creameries that show a decrease, four had from 20 to 40 days shorter season in 1901 than in 1900, principally owing to the heavy snow-fall in September, which caused the milk flow, inside of ten days, to be reduced so low that some of the creameries had to be closed, although they should have continued operations for several weeks longer. But despite this fact, the increase at other points is most gratifying, and the whole work for the season may be considered most favorable.

The severe weather in early autumn is a warning to the farmers to make provision to protect the stock at that time of the year. The liability to inclement weather in the West early in the season is something that cannot be overlooked, and must be guarded against by the dairyman if he is desirous of obtaining the best possible returns from his herd. Until such protection is given the cow, by providing a warm stable to retain the heat required for the body, the farmer cannot expect to make dairying as profitable as it ought to be.

Canadian Butter in England.

An English exchange says:—"There has been a very keen demand for Canadian butter on this side of the Atlantic, but a rise of 3s. per cwt. has had the effect of putting a check upon it. It appears there is a considerable amount of complaint against the mold on much of the Canadian butter. This is put down to several causes, among them being the unseasoned wood of which the boxes are made, the imitation parchment paper in which it is packed instead of the genuine article, as well as the whitewashed or unlimewashed condition of the interior of Canadian butter factories. But whatever the cause, it is hoped that the Canadian Government will look into the matter with a view to a better state of things prevailing. At the same time there is another question requiring attention, and that is that Canadian butter—whatever may be the reason—does not keep anything like so well as the Australian and New Zealand product."

It would be interesting to know on what information the above opinion is based. But the likelihood is that there is truth in it. Our western factories had trouble of the same kind to a serious extent, and every effort should be made to extirpate this fungous tendency in our older factories.

The Quality of Manitoba Cheese

The Commercial has the following to say about the quality of Manitoba cheese:—

"A provision house, of the city, wishing to know how Manitoba cheese compared in quality with the Ontario product, sent ten cheese from three of the best factories to Montreal. This cheese netted the chippers 6½ cents per pound here. The best Ontario cheese was then selling at 9c. to 9½c. per lb. This means the purchase of Manitoba cheese at 6c. a pound for export. It also indicates that efforts made to bring about an improvement in cheese making during the present year have not been very successful."

Superintendent Murray, when spoken to about this, says he has reports from quite a few wholesale dealers in Winnipeg on the quality of this year's cheese, and all say that the make shows marked improvement, evidently the result of instruction.



PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

Don't tie the top of your jelly and preserve jars in the old fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick, absolutely sure way—by a thin coating of Pure Refined Paraffine. Has no taste or odor. Is air tight and acid proof. Easily applied. Useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions with each cake. Sold everywhere. Made by **IMPERIAL OIL CO.**



TRADE "DAISY" MARK.

CAN BE FITTED WITH ADJUSTABLE BREAKERS.

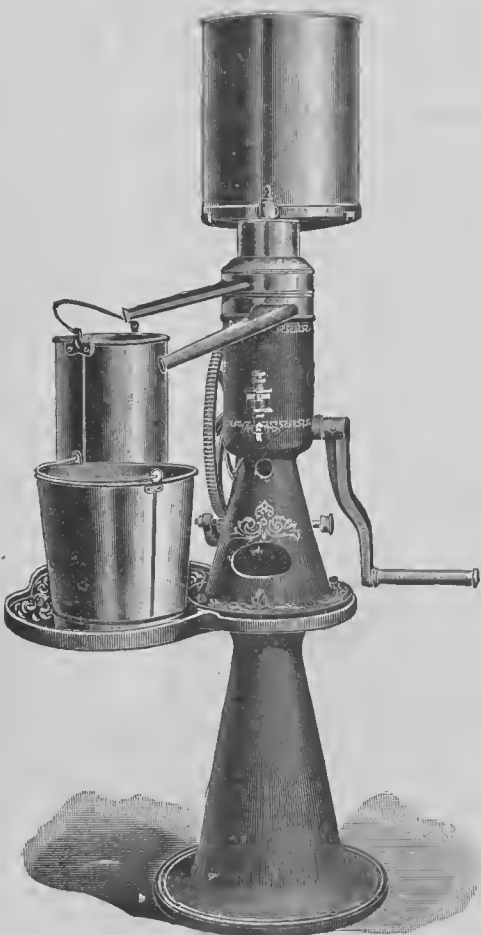
NOTICE—Two Bolts Only to Place to Set Up.

Our new improved Steel Stand, strongest and most convenient. Tempered Steel Cased Bicycle Ball Bearings, with four nicely fitted wheels, adjustable feet for holding it firm when churning.

OVER 80,000 IN USE.

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EMPIRE *Easy Running* Cream Separators.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL:

McGregor, Man. Dec. 9, 1901.

The Manitoba Cream Separator Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen.—I enclose herewith balance due on my separator. I thank you very much for your extending time of payment. In this I have found you one of the best firms I ever dealt with.

The separator has given good satisfaction, having been run every day for 3½ years and has always more than saved the amount of payments that have been made on it.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F. W. CROSS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

THE MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, LTD.

H. P. HANSEN, Mgr.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

187 Lombard St.

February Conventions.

Arrangements are being completed for the annual conventions of the various associations. The dates decided upon are as follows:—

Feb. 18—Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

Feb. 19—Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

Feb. 20—Horse Breeders' Association.

Feb. 20—Manitoba Dairy Association.

Feb. 21—Western Horticultural Society.

Feb. 17-21—Annual exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry Association.

The Poultry Association are lavishing themselves out for the best exhibition yet held. A novel feature that is talked about is having a cat show in connection with it. This is a taking denarment in the American shows. Definite word has not yet been received, but it is expected that A. G. Gilbert, of Ottawa, will be present to talk on poultry matters and also to give practical illustrations of how poultry should be put up for market.

The live stock associations have made a wise choice when deciding to have stock judging institutes at the afternoon sessions. A committee has charge of securing suitable accommodation and a building has been secured quite close to the city hall, which is well lighted. In this seating will be arranged so that all can see the animals and hear all that is said. Good examples will be secured of sheep, swine, cattle and horses, to talk from and the desirable and undesirable points will be brought out by those who address the meetings. Opportunity will be given for asking questions, and in point of interest and real usefulness we think this year's meetings will be the very best yet held.

Prof. C. F. Curtiss, director of the Iowa Experiment Station, has consented to attend and give an address at the meeting of the cattlemen. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, is likely to attend the sessions this year. From word received so far it is not likely that Professor Day, of Guelph, will be able to attend, but a good substitute will be secured.

The horse breeders will fall in line with the other breeders and have a stock judging institute too. An effort will be made to get Professor Curtiss to stay over another day and give an address. Failing that, another good man will be secured. The veriest skate of a horse that can be found will be secured to serve as the basis of a talk on examining a horse for unsoundness. An effort will be made to secure a talk on army remounts, with typical illustrations in the ring.

The Dairy Association is planning for a good programme. An effort will be made to get Professor Robertson, Professor Haecker, of Minnesota; J. E. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, and others, while Hon. R. P. Roblin, Mr. McKellar, Mr. Murray and Mr. Bedford have promised addresses. W. B. Gilroy, Macgregor, will speak on "What the Dairy Association May Do to Help the Dairy Industry of Manitoba."

The Horticultural Society are endeavoring to get Dr. Saunders, of Ottawa, to attend, and other good addresses are being arranged for.

On the whole the meetings this year promise to be of a superior nature, and every one should plan to take them in. Single fares will be good on the railways going up to Feb. 19th and to return up to Feb. 24th.

DR BARNARDO'S HOME

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situation. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 206—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held in Toronto on Tuesday, Feb. 4th, 1902, at one o'clock, p.m.

The champion Shire stallion, Markeaton Royal Harold, has already been let to the Montgomeryshire Agricultural Society for the coming season for \$5,000. The same society last year hired Buscot Harold, the prize winning son of the above-named horse, apparently with satisfactory results.

At Chicago, on Jan. 7th, the imported Hereford bull, Perfection, winner of the breed championship at the Chicago International Exposition in December, was sold for \$9,000, the highest figure ever paid in America since the New York Mills sale. He was at the head of the herd of Tom Clark, the noted breeder of Beecher, Illinois, and was bought by G. H. Hoxie, of the Millory Live Stock Commission Co. The herd numbered 56 head and sold at an average of \$507 a head.

James Glennie, Longburn, Man., has sold to the Munroe Creamery Co., Winnipeg ten head of Holsteins. The animals sold are:—Daisy Teake's Queen, famous as the winner of the milk test at Winnipeg and her heavy yields of milk; Sadie Teake's Beauty, Fanny Teake, Rose Teake, Laura Teake, Lily Ann Teake, Modest Maiden, Daisy Lass, Lady Bonheur 3rd, and Lady Darling. Mr. Glennie still has a fine lot of young heifers in hand bred by his Dekol bull. These animals are all of a heavy milking strain and should give great satisfaction in the dairy. Animals of Mr. Glennie's breeding have won at Toronto and Buffalo.

John A. Turner, of Balgreggan Stud Farm, Millarville, Alta., writes: "I recently sold two young Clydesdale stallions. One is registered as Combination, and, as his name denotes, he contains both good breeding, size and quality. He was bred by myself and is a grandson of the famous Balgreggan Hero. He is sold to T. L. Hinkson, Pine Lake, Alta. The other is Solitaire's Prince, a very good, thick set young stallion that promises to be a good one. His dam is the Balgreggan prize winning mare Solitaire. He is sold to H. Rakes of Pine Lake, Alta." Mr. Turner intends bringing up a few choice young stallions from Ontario in April.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, Man., writes: "I am entirely sold out of young Tamworth stock. I have had a larger number of orders for young stock than I could fill, and find Tamworth sales are increasing more and more every year. Farmers are just beginning to find out that there is more money in feeding an ideal bacon pig (which is, of course, the Tamworth), than a common pig. I expect to import some young stock from the East about March. My brood sows are looking fine. Among my sales are the following: One sow to Thos. Cole, Opawaka; one boar to J. E. Law, Darlingford; a boar and sow to W. A. Doyle, Beulah; one boar to J. H. Nohle, Kilmarney; my diploma boar, Dr. Leyds, to W. L. Trann, Crystal City."

Cured—32 Years of
Awful Pile Agony.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 18, 1901.
"For 32 years I suffered constantly from protruding piles and finally had to abandon my trade of stone-mason. Four months ago I began using Pyramid Pile Cure, and before I had used up one 50c. box the disease had entirely disappeared and there is no sign of its ever returning. I am completely cured. F. Capps, 216 N. Minnesota Ave." Sold by all druggists, 50c. a box. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich. (Advt.)

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. (Advt.)

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Skates
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Boxing Gloves
AIR GUNS, \$1.00

Get our Winter Catalogue. It will tell you all about them.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG



A Bad Combination

Mild winter and a \$60,000 stock of high class manufactured FURS, this is

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position, and in order to force the sale of them and make it profitable to the purchaser, we are giving

15 to 20 Per Cent. Discount

Letter orders receive our most careful attention. Write for style and price book.

430 Main Street HAMMOND WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Karn Piano

Is a Peerless Piano.

The D. W. Karn Co., Limited,

Manufacturers of Planos, Reed Organs and Pipe Organs.

262 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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These pills are for functional disorders of the female sex and for the purpose of correcting the menstrual period when it is retarded or delayed. We believe they form the best medicine ever discovered for the particular ills of womanhood. Certainly they have met with unusual success in every part of the country, and many have been so thoroughly satisfied with them that they have gone to some trouble to introduce them to their friends. We appreciate their action, more particularly as we are thoroughly convinced that the pills are worthy of all that can be said of them. They are sold at a price within the reach of everyone and it is well to have them in the house in case they should be wanted, thus avoiding the delay of sending for them while the patient is actually suffering. Six boxes for \$5.00 or \$1 per box

F. O. MABER CO., Limited, WINNIPEG, MAN.
WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE NOR-WEST FARMER.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Warty Growth on Leg.

P. S., Swan River, Man.: "I have a horse with what appears to be a wart growing on the inside of the thigh of the hind leg, and immediately over the main artery. In summer the animal cut it with his tail, switching flies, and it bled a great deal, the blood flowing in a steady stream about the thickness of a stream of milk from a cow's udder, and with sufficient force to strike the opposite leg. I fear it is in some way connected with the artery, and am afraid to cut it off. It is the size of a hen's egg, dark color, flat and hard at the base; have used muriate of antimony for two months without result. I tried to cut a piece off the top and by using the solution, and removing the scab every fourth day, so reduce it, but it bled so much I gave it up. It is well charged with blood, as it will bleed any place it is cut. Do you think this is a wart proper? Advise me what to do with it."

Answer.—This is an extremely vascular growth, probably belonging to that class of tumours called epitheliomata, and its situation over the large vein on the inside of the leg would render its removal a dangerous proceeding to an unskilful operator. You could, however, burn off a considerable part of it with an iron heated to a white heat and there would be practically no danger of bleeding, as the great heat would seal up the severed blood vessels.

Swelled Legs.

Subscriber: "Horse, nine years old, in fall of year, always swells up in hind legs, if idle. Swelling goes down if worked half a day, but returns over night and is just as bad next morning. Eats hearty and feels well."

Answer.—A sluggish circulation is the usual cause of this trouble and that is the reason why exercise removes the swelling. High feeding and too much hay also contribute to produce this condition. To remedy it you should reduce this feed and give regular exercise. In some cases where the kidneys also are at fault it is necessary to give some medicine such as powdered digitalis leaves one scruple, nitrate of potash three drachms. To be made into a powder and given in the feed twice a day.

Kidney Trouble.

Subscriber, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "About three weeks ago I bought a horse, coming five years old. He is run down in flesh, dry in coat, but has a good appetite. His legs swell when standing in the stable, but go down when out on the road. The horse sweats easily and gets out of wind. About a week ago he got off his feed, when standing he would be continually stepping from one hind leg to the other, passed water often and a little at a time, lay down a good deal, had fever, but the swelling in the legs had disappeared. Now he eats all right, yet he looks dull. Is aorta over kidneys. Coughs a little and runs at the nose. Breath smells bad. When first got him I fed good hay with a sheaf of oats to a meal. After threshing I fed good oat straw at night, half a gallon of oats three times a day, with some condition powder. What is the trouble?"

Answer.—Your horse is badly out of sorts, has had an attack of inflammation of the bladder and now is suffering from chronic kidney trouble and catarrh. Feed him some hulled flax seed and give him three times a day two tablespoonfuls of sanmetto. This should relieve the kidneys, and for the catarrh take half a pint of boiling water, pour a teaspoonful of turpentine into it and hold it under his nose while you stir it with a wisp of hay so that he must inhale the medicated steam.

Running Sore on Hip.

A. B., Swan River, Man.: "What am I to do for a cow with a running sore on her hip? She was hurt in a car last spring and has not been attended to."

Answer.—The bone has most likely been injured and possibly a small piece of it broken off. This remaining in the depth of the wound will act as a foreign body and keep the sore running until it is removed. You should probe the wound with a flexible piece of wire with a rounded end, and if you detect any hard substance in the wound an operation should be performed to remove it. Should you fail to find anything in the sore treat it by injections of antiseptic fluids, be-

ginning with an injection of formalin, 25 per cent., in water. After injecting the sore as full as it will hold, close the opening with your thumb and reinsert it for five minutes. After this syringe it daily with a 1 per cent. solution of formalin until it heals up.

Lymphangitis.

J. E., Penrith, Man.: "A mare, nine years old, has had a stocked leg for about three years. It has been getting bigger and bigger. Generally it is about the size of a seven-inch stove pipe. At present it is half as big again. I think it got 'strained' lately. It was all right the night before and in the morning it was swelled up to its present size. She eats very little. There is no matter or anything running from it. What is it called? What is best to be done with it?"

Answer.—Your mare has been suffering for years from lymphangitis in its chronic form, and recently from some unknown cause has had an acute attack. You will not be able to reduce the swelling beyond the point at which it stood before this last attack, but if you attend to it you should get it down that far. Give her twice a day one drachm of iodide of potash, dissolved in a little water, and given either in the feed or as a drench. Bathe the leg frequently with hot water and afterwards rub in a little of the liniment of potassium iodide and soap. If there is not much pain in the leg, give exercise every day.

A Caustic Needed.

Subscriber, Perley, Assa.: "I have a colt coming two years that cut her leg on the inside with barb wire, which caused a substance to grow which was mistaken for a wart and cut off, but it has grown again and appears to itch, causing her to bite it, making it bleed. It smells badly now. Nothing has been put on it. Can you tell me what to do with it? Colt is in good condition."

Answer.—When wounds get into this condition, a caustic is needed. Get some "butter" of antimony and with a feather paint over the raw surface, avoiding the healthy skin surrounding it. This will cauterize the outer layer of the wound and the surface will dry up into a tough scab. Nothing more should be done until the scab comes off, when the caustic should be applied again. Continue treating it in this way until the surface of the wound is level with the skin, when no further application is needed but a simple ointment or salve. Tie the filly so that she cannot get at the wound with her teeth.

Swamp Fever.

Tom Watt, Whitford, Alta.: "Horse, eight years old, took sick last fall, seemed to breathe very heavily. Had a rumbling noise inside, opposite the kidneys. When lying down and getting up would groan, seemed to be very weak and staggered when walking. Has since died and on examination found his heart full of thick yellow blood. The two points of the lungs, for six inches, were of a black, bloody color. One part of the liver was white outside and black inside. The other part was covered with something like small worms stuck all through it."

Answer.—The symptoms and post mortem appearances described above agree very well with what we have seen of cases of "swamp fever," or malaria of horses.

Running Sore on Leg.

Subscriber, Lacombe, Alta.: "A mare, eight years old, has been working all summer, and the other day I drove her about four miles. She seemed to favor one hind leg while driving. The next morning the ankle was swollen and she was very lame. I bathed it with warm water and rubbed a little turpentine on the ankle. It did no good, she kept getting worse, and in six days it was swollen to the hock and burst between the hock and the ankle, and since has been discharging. I saw the local V.S. He gave me some pink powders to give in her feed, after giving a whisky bottle of raw oil and a solution to apply to the sores. The swelling has gone down a little and the lameness partly left, but the sores are still discharging. What shall I do now to heal the sores and put her in shape to work again?"

Answer.—Get at a drug store some antiseptic tablets of corrosive sublimate of such strength that one tablet dissolved in a pint of water will make a solution of one to one thousand. Use this solution warm and syringe it into the sores twice a day. After washing them out clean with this solution dust them over with iodoform. This can be put on with a powder blower; an insect powder gun will answer the purpose all right. Do not feed too high, and as soon as the state of the leg permits it, give the mare exercise every day.

Thrombosis.

M. M. J., Edmonton, Alta.: "An eight-year-old, large, grey Percheron mare went lame on the way home from market with only the empty wagon. She seemed to lose power in her right hind leg, suffered great pain, breathed hard and fast, and broke out in large drops of sweat. I soon discovered that by letting her rest for five or ten minutes she could go on for 40 rods or more, when she would have to stop again. As soon as she was turned out in my own yard she lay down, stretched and groaned for ten minutes, getting apparently all right again. I let her rest for two weeks and the first time she was hitched up again to an empty sleigh she was the same way again before she had gone 80 rods. Can you tell

me what is the matter with her and whether she will be any use or not?"

Answer.—Your mare is suffering from thrombosis, a condition in which a clot of blood is formed inside a blood vessel. When such a clot plugs up a large vessel such as the iliac artery supplying the hind limb, the animal loses control of it and suffers great pain until the circulation is again established. This seems to be the trouble with your mare and it is impossible to say if she will ever get entirely over it. You should not work her, and in this summer let her run on the grass.

Rusty Straw as Feed.

W. H. H., Deleau, Man.: "1. Is it injurious to feed cows, or heifers in calf, oat straw that is rusted? A neighbor's heifer picked (shorted) her calf and he blamed the rusty oat straw for causing it. 2. Give a cure for lice on colts."

Answer.—1. Rusty straw is not a good feed for anything and is positively injurious to cows in calf, sometimes causing abortion.

2. Part the hair along the back and dust in a little white precipitate. Do not use this on cattle, as it is poisonous if taken into the stomach, and cattle might lick it off. Fish oil is also a good remedy if procurable. Pour it along the back and let it work down on the skin.

Spavin.

A Subscriber, Minotons, Man.: "I have a horse that is getting lame on one hind leg. About two months ago I noticed when he stepped over in the stall that he would lift his foot rather high and stepped lame the first step or two. He is getting quite lame on it now. He flinches when I press on the hock joint, although no enlargement is yet seen. Last spring he got badly corked on that foot, the wound is now growing down to the shoe, but a small crack extends up to the hair. He don't seem to be sore about the foot. Is it a spavin coming on, if so, what is the best thing to do for it?"

Answer.—The symptoms point strongly to spavin as the cause of the lameness. You need not be surprised that no enlargement of the joint is to be detected, for the lameness often precedes the swelling by some months, and there are cases of so-called occult spavin, where there is never any enlargement. You should begin treating him at once. Apply a good smart blister and repeat it every three weeks for three times, giving the horse complete rest.

Chronic Laryngitis.

E. A. S., Knee Hill Valley, Alta.: "1. A four-year-old horse has a cough which I have tried to cure in different ways, but unsuccessfully. It seems to be chronic. When at work the horse froths at the mouth, very much, appetite good and healthy every other way. 2. My other horses have a short cough, what is best to give them?"

Answer.—1. The trouble here is probably a chronic irritability of the larynx (the upper end of the wind pipe), and the best treatment will be to blister the throat. Clip off the hair and apply the following:—Powdered cantharides one drachm, lard six drachms. To be well rubbed in for ten minutes. Next day wash off and smear the part with lard. A teaspoonful of fluid extract of belladonna may be given twice a day on the tongue. The feed should be dampened unless it is entirely free from dust. Repeat the blister in eight days if necessary.

2. Damp their feed and give them a tablespoonful of oil of tar three times a day.

Cellulitis.

A Subscriber, Neepawa, Man.: "What was the matter with my ten-year-old horse? He had been standing in the stable for three or four days and getting four quarts of oats three times a day, with oat straw. He was led out to water twice daily and one morning when led out to water he was stiff in the front feet. After he drank he was taken with a chill, breathed very hard and in a few hours the right front leg was swollen considerably. He refused food of any kind. Can you tell me what was wrong with the horse?"

Answer.—Your horse has had an attack of cellulitis and although you don't say so, we presume he has recovered from it, as the disease is seldom fatal. High feeding and idleness are predisposing causes of this complaint and the chill brought on the attack.

Out of Condition.

W. N. C., Napinka, Man.: "Mare, five years old, atocks in legs when standing in stable, hair dry, hide bound, thin. I feed bran, oats and oat sheaves. Mare is apparently getting thinner. She has been in this condition since the 12th of last August. I give her sulphate of iron, potash, also salt-petre. Mare don't walk, appetite fairly good, only stocks when standing. Slightly stiff in the mornings."

Answer.—Prepare the mare for physic by giving her two days soft feeding on bran mash, or boiled grain, then starve her over night and give the following dose in the morning:—Barbadoes aloes, seven or eight drachms, according to the size of mare, powdered ginger one drachm. To be made into a ball or given with water as a drench, as may be most convenient to you. Continue the soft feed without hay until she begins to purge, and keep her indoors and warm until the action of the medicine ceases. Resume the ordinary diet and don't give her

too much hay, about twelve pounds a day is plenty for an ordinary sized horse, and more will do harm. Twice daily give her a tablespoonful of the following powder in her feed: Powdered Glauber salts, one pound, gentian half a pound, nux vomica four ounces, capsicum half an ounce. To be finely powdered and well mixed.

"Free Martins."

Subscriber, Wapella, Assa.: "My cow had twins, male and female. I have been informed she will be no good for breeding purposes. Would you kindly give me your advice on the matter?"

Answer.—In the bovine species when twins are of both sexes, the female is usually barren, the reproductive organs being undeveloped or abnormal. These females are called in England "Free-martins," and can sometimes be recognized by their appearance, being long legged, masculine looking and with the udder rudimentary or deficient in volume. There are exceptions to the rule, however, and if your calf develops into a normal looking heifer and comes in season at the usual age there is good reason for expecting her to breed.

Quinsy or Pneumonia.

Subscriber, Macleod, Alta.: "Have a number of pure bred pigs, between two and three months old. About a week ago I noticed one of them—a fine large specimen—in an unwell condition. He was by himself in a corner of the pen and seemed to have trouble with his breathing, but otherwise seemed all right. Next day he was dead. Since then two others, a boar and a sow, of same age as first one, but from different litters, became similarly afflicted, and with the same fatal result. Not knowing the exact nature of the ailment, I did not know what treatment to follow. The last one to die labored so in her breathing as to be heard some distance off, and it became more labored and jerky till death ensued. These pigs were the largest of their litters. They have been kept in a warm, clean pen, and fed on cooked barley meal and potatoes, three times a day. Kindly let me know the nature of this ailment, and the treatment to follow to effect a cure."

Answer.—Hogs sometimes suffer from tonsillitis or quinsy with symptoms of difficulty in breathing and in swallowing. Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lung substance is another disease characterized by rapid breathing and sudden death. You could have decided which of these diseases was present by making a post mortem examination. If any more are taken sick examine the throat inside for swollen tonsils and other local symptoms. If no throat trouble is present treat for pneumonia by applying mustard plaster to sides, keeping warm, and isolating the sick from the well. Diseases of swine are often transferable from one to another and you should take this latter precaution in any case.

Tumor on Hock.

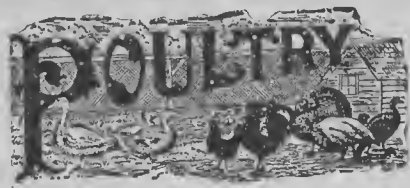
E. B., Deloraine, Man.: "About a year ago I got a colt burnt on the hock joint, something ran in between the bone and the skin. It swelled up very much. I got the V.S. and he told me to poultice it, but could not keep poultice on. In the spring it was a calloused lump. I took her to the V.S. He put a seton in and started it running again. Then through the summer I blistered it seven times. Every time it went down some, still there is a lump. It is not fast to the bone. She has not been lame."

Answer.—Several methods of treatment are suitable for this case and, without a personal inspection of it, we could not say which would be the best. The tumour might be removed by operation, i.e., cutting it out, and with a skilled surgeon this would probably be the quickest and surest way of getting rid of it. Or you might have it "hred" with the pyro-puncture method; or lastly try to cause its disappearance by absorption, treating it with iodine and a pressure bandage. The latter method would succeed if the swelling is not too large and in a part where a banouga can be applied so as to remain in place.

Dentition Difficulties.

A Subscriber, Arden, Man.: "What is the matter with my colt? She is coming four years old, and is very gaunt. She don't eat well, that is, not much, is getting three to four quarts of oats three times a day and hay. She eats very little hay, plays a little sometimes. Pains a good deal and lies down stretched out flat as if dead, and when standing up stretches her hind legs back and spreads them wide apart, and stands that way a good deal of the time. I have found some pin worms, so gave her a pint of raw oil and 2 oz. of turpentine, which physicked her a good deal, but no worms. She has had that cough that has been through the country, but is better of it."

Answer.—You should take your filly to a veterinary surgeon and have her teeth examined, and, if necessary, attended to. At her age she is replacing many of her first set of teeth by the permanent ones, as well as cutting others which are always permanent. This change does not always take place without difficulty. Sometimes the "milk tooth" remains too long in the mouth after it has partly loosened, and causes the animal pain while eating. When this is the case the food is swallowed only half chewed, the digestion suffers, and the animal gets thin and unthrifty. It is likely that this is the cause of the trouble with your filly and when her teeth are set right she will regain her health without further treatment.



My Experience in Self Support.

By Mrs. Louie E. Fletcher, Des Moines, Iowa.

With an abiding faith in the ability of the average American woman, and having, through the vicissitudes of life, been placed upon my own resources with a dismal future staring me in the face, but having through good fortune emerged from the Stygian gloom that enshrouded me, I would like to say a word or two to other young women who may be struggling for a livelihood in regard to a good method for relieving themselves of the bondage which apparently surrounds them, striking from them the imaginary shackles with which they are bound, and allowing them to step out into the broad sunlit of independence and prosperity.

The thought has often occurred to me that there would be much less agitation of methods for ameliorating the condition of girls and young women who at an early age are left to their own resources, if the said young women were more self-reliant and exercised for themselves at least a portion of the energy which others are expected to exercise for them.

This idea has been strongly impressed upon my mind by reviewing the present (apparently chosen) occupation of a number of my school girl friends. I can truthfully say that with the exception of myself, each one is dependent upon some other person for the means of securing a livelihood. Here in Des Moines, Iowa, are numerous institutions of learning of various kinds, and as a consequence many of our young people take to education for a living—a very laudable aspiration—but, unfortunately, the supply seems to be greater than the demand.

One day I began to think, and, deciding that I would not travel in the same rut, looked around for something to my liking. Too independent to do as the other girls were doing, I decided to establish a business of my own. But what should it be? People will always eat. Chickens: the very thing. For them there will always be a ready market at remunerative prices.

The result was that I bought all the hens I could find for sale, and started a poultry yard for profit. Succeeded fairly well, but the profits were not what they should have been, as the best of the hen's life was spent in hatching chickens and raising them, and there was generally a dearth of eggs, the chickens were covered with mites, and the hens wandered so much that many of the chicks were lost or destroyed.

The next year I changed my tactics and decided to hatch chickens by machinery, the product of which I found to be more healthy and cleanly, and after much inquiry I bought an incubator and brooder and went to work with a zest. The first effort was somewhat disappointing, as I had not been sufficiently careful in observing instructions. But by the time the second hatch came I had learned to operate it to the best advantage, and succeeded admirably. By watching all the points carefully, I came out at the end of the season a little over \$200 ahead of all expenses. But I had learned a lesson more valuable than the number of dollars I had received, and determined to profit by it.

The past season has been a revelation to me. Early in the year I bought two incubators and brooders, one of which I used for chickens for the market, and the other for raising blooded stock, and so well did I succeed that when I balanced the books November 1, 1901, I found a credit to my account in the bank of \$494.75, with my machinery and a variety of chickens all my own, and my living expenses paid for the year.

I now contemplate enlarging my

sphere of operation, and am inclined to add to my enterprise the raising of Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, and bronze turkeys, although some of my friends are trying to dissuade me from so doing, on account of the increased cost. But if the incubator I am using does as well with turkeys, ducks and geese as it has with chickens, I can see no reason why I should not more than double my income.

Girls, do as I have done. Strike out for yourselves; decide upon some line of business that will make you independent, and don't, for goodness sake, always be a burden upon someone else. Mind, I don't say, go into the chicken business, as I have done, but go into something, whereby you can maintain your independence, acquire at least a comfortable living, and not be dependent upon the whims and caprices of those who are supposed to furnish you at least a comfortable living. Stand straight up and be independent.

Winnipeg Poultry Association.

The third annual meeting of the association showed that the past year had been the best in the history of the association. The association has been growing stronger year by year, and it is expected that 1902 will show a marked improvement upon past years. The series of papers arranged for last winter added to the interest of the meetings, and this year another series has been arranged for.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Patron, His Worship Mayor Arbutnot; honorary president, His Honor Lieut.-Gov. D. H. McMillan; president, Wm. Rutherford; vice-president, T. Reid; secretary-treasurer, George Harcourt; executive committee, A. Williams, Chas. Midwinter, J. E. Costello, C. H. Wise, Jos. Dixon and A. B. Leitch; auditors, S. G. Newall and Jas. Black.

An excellent paper on "Poultry Raising as a Business" was then read by James Black, who dealt with the question from a fancier's standpoint. He enumerated the many items of expense that entered into the account of the breeder who endeavored to keep to the front in breeding pure-bred fowl, and especially if he is to breed fowl that will meet the qualifications of the American standard of perfection. For these reasons, he contended it was only fair and reasonable that he should have good prices for his eggs and any birds he had to sell.

Manitoba Poultry Exhibition Notes.

The Brandon Poultry Association has offered a challenge cup to be competed for at the coming exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry Association. It is offered for the highest scoring pair of fowls of any one variety owned by one exhibitor, bantams barred. The cup is to be won two years in succession by a breeder before it becomes his possession. A yearly medal will be given the winner, which will be retained by him.

The officers of the Manitoba Poultry Association were agreeably surprised and delighted to receive a Christmas present of \$50 from Lord Strathcona towards the prize list for this year's exhibition. Lord Strathcona has sent this donation for a number of years, and the poultry men are grateful for his kind remembrance.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee it was decided to purchase 100 portable coops. These coops are made of wood in sections of 8 feet long and 2½ feet high. This will make four coops 2 feet x 2 feet and 2½ feet high or two breeding coops, 4 feet long. They can be easily knocked down to ship and have wooden rungs in front with a sliding door. The sides, backs and bottoms are all wood. Quite a few poultry men in Winnipeg are securing a number of these coops for their own use while they are being made up so that they can ship in them and use them at the shows. They will cost \$3 for the section of 8 feet complete. Parties outside the city desiring a serviceable coop

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

Headquarters for Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, and American Dominiques. Exhibition and Breeding Birds for sale.

A grand lot of Cockerels that will improve your stock for utility and in show room points. Order at once and get the cream of the flock.

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Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.
Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. Minorcas, B. B. R. Game Bantams.

Write Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., for catalogue of Incubators and Brooders, mentioning this advt.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS.

Headquarters for Thoroughbred Fowls in White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Plymouth Rocks, M. Bronze Turkeys.

This year's breeding stock for sale cheap to make room for 300 growing chicks; young stock for sale from October 1st. Fancy pigeons always on sale. Address—J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg.

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First Prize I First Prize I

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J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

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should at once correspond with the secretary of the association, C. H. Wise, 746 Elgin avenue, Winnipeg, if they wish to secure any of these coops.

The cat show is going to be a very successful feature of this year's show. Those having good cats should get them in condition.

The association has arranged with the express companies to carry exhibits to Winnipeg at the regular rates one way and return them to original point free of charge, which is practically a reduction of 50 per cent. of usual rate.

Remember the dates, Feb. 17 to 21. Return tickets on all railroads can be had for single fare, good going up to Feb. 19th and good to return till Feb. 24th. Besides the poultry show the bonspiel and the meetings of the various associations can be attended.

Farmers' Wives!

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This year better than ever. My stock won more prizes at Brandon this year than all other B.P. Rocks shown. I have a great many birds and can please you. A few Black Minorcas, Black Hamburgs, Silver Laced Wyandottes and S.C.B. Leghorns. Prices right.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,

Brandon, Man.

ROCKS! ROCKS!

Barred Plymouth Rocks of the celebrated Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass., strain. Seventy-five or eighty grand, strong, well-grown cockerels and pullets, singly or properly mated from stock that was awarded first, third and special at Winnipeg, 1901. Also a pen of B. R. Game Bantams.

G. WOOD, Holland, Man.

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Rankin's strain exclusively.

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Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Homestead Duties.

J. B. H., Ponoka, Alta.: "How many acres does a settler require to break in order to secure a patent for homestead? Does he have to live upon the homestead all the time during the last six months?"

Answer.—There is no fixed regulation as to breakage, all depending upon the circumstances of each particular case, but in the case of open prairie, usually 30 acres are required to be broken in the three years. A settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry. Homestead regulations are printed at pages 151 and 152 in Stovel's January Guide.

Wages.

Subscriber's Wife, Altamont, Man.: "A boy from an orphan's home is hired with a man for the term of two years, herding cattle. Wages to be eighty dollars for the term. Boy, with master's consent, goes and works on a threshing machine, earning good wages, which are claimed and taken by his master. 1. Can he legally take the boy's wages? 2. If not, what steps could the boy legally take, he being a minor, to reclaim wages?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Boy can legally collect for his wages under contract with his employer.

Agency.

Reader: "I would like to know if an agent for a property can agree with a tenant, make a lease and legally sign when the owners are still alive?"

Answer.—It would depend upon the scope of the agency. An agent could easily possess such powers.

Homestead Timber Permit.—Hiring.

H. F. W., Neepawa, Man.: "1. Can anyone, who has bought homestead land, on which a free permit for timber was never applied for and issued to the homesteader, claim the same privilege? 2. Can a hired man collect his wages after the expiry of the year in which he worked when he has nothing to show for it?"

Answer.—1. Only the homesteader can have such a permit.

2. Yes, but not through the Masters' and Servants' Act. It will be merely a matter of evidence, his proving the hiring.

Limitation of Debts.

Old Subscriber, Ninette, Man.: "1. Is a note ever outlawed, if so under what conditions and length of time? 2. Is an account ever outlawed, if so, under what conditions and length of time? 3. Is a person liable for the amount of subscription of an American paper sent here after giving notice to discontinue shortly after the subscription had run out? 4. Can a fire insurance company collect premium note eight years past due, they never having issued to me the insurance policy?"

Answer.—1. Yes, after the lapse of six years from its date without being subsequently acknowledged in writing or part payment.

2. Yes, same as in the case of a note.

3. Yes, under certain circumstances. We might refer you to our issues of the 20th December, 1901, and that of the 5th October of the same year. You are liable from the time the paper was received by you to the time you notified the same to be stopped.

4. The fact that no policy was received by you does not affect your liability on your note.

\$5.00 REWARD

Strayed from the Elphinstone Ranch about 15th October, one black mare, aged, right hind foot white, some grey hairs on neck. Anyone returning her or giving information as to her whereabouts will receive the above reward.

FRITZ MILLER,
Newdale, Man.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since Dec. 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Little Mountain, Man.—One pony colt, color dark grey, age about 18 months, no visible brand, left hind foot white, white stripe down nose. Robert Moore, 21, 11, 2.

Loch Monar, Man.—One bay horse, rising 3 years, small white spot on forehead; one bay mare, rising 3 years; one grey horse, rising 3 years; one bay horse, rising 2 years, white face, right hind foot white; one bay horse, rising 2 years, left hind foot white. Harold Jackson.

Marquette, Man.—One broncho horse, color dark bay, with an "O" on left shoulder, and with some hair off on the left side ribs, as if burnt, age from 7 to 8. Archie McMillan, 23, 13, 3w.

Middlechurch, Man.—One red and white heifer, about one year and a half old, marked on both ears. Jas. Taylor.

Poplar Point, Man.—One yearling steer, color roan, piece cut off the left ear. C. F. Newton.

Poplar Point, Man.—One heifer, color red and white, about a year and a half old, with a piece out under both ears, no other marks visible. Donald Bruce, N.W. gr. 6, 13, w4.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—One bay gelding, one hind foot white, small star in face, branded C with dot in centre on right hip. T. C. Bunn, 22, 17, 14w2.

Russell, Man.—One brown mare, 8 years old, white star on forehead, and two white hind feet, and rope-cut under lip. L. L. Roberts.

St. Jean Baptiste, Man.—Fourteen head of cattle, four cows, one bull, and the rest young stock, their color being red or red and white, with the exception of two, which are black and white. David Timlick, Sr.

St. Mark's, Man.—One speckled grey horse, aged, weight about 1,200 lbs., little lame on right front foot, no visible brand. James Forbister, 26, 14, 5.

Suthwyn, Man.—One pony mare, color bay, ran on face, a little white on near front fetlock, and white on both hind fetlocks. P. K. Dickson, 34, 10, 4e.

Lost.

Oak Bank, Man.—Colt, color black, stallion, rising two years old, small white spot on forehead, some white feet, branded R D on left shoulder. Suitable reward. Robt. Duffey.

Qu'Appelle Fort, Assa.—November 30, 1901, two geldings, both 5 or 6 years, bay and sorrel, spots on face, and hitched to a new Bain wagon, containing grain bags and furred coat. Reward of \$10 given to anyone giving information leading to the recovery of of same. Adam Klotz.

Saltcoats, Assa.—One small red heifer, about three years old, branded H 3 P on right ribs. Brand indistinct. Any information thankfully received. Alf. Mitchellmore.

Estray.

Arcola, Assa.—Since about November 4th, cow, red, white spot on forehead, white on belly, point of horns broken off, no brand. W. A. Hislop, 14, 8, 4w2.

Calgary, Alta.—Since about Aug. 1st, pony mare, grey, about 5 years, had halter and picket rope on, branded diamond 5 on left hip, circle on right shoulder, indistinct brand on left shoulder. C. H. Sands.

Glen Adelaide, Assa.—Steer, two years, branded CI or GI on right hip, slit in right ear; steer, two years, roan, branded CI or GI on right hip, slit in right ear. C. J. Fothergill, 10, 10, 1w2.

Killarney, Man.—Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned, a buckskin pony mare, white stripe on face, black stripe on back, two hind feet white, branded on right hip.—E. J. Squires.

Lacombe, Alta.—Since Nov. 25th, gelding, about 6 years, bay, branded IL on right hip. D. H. Larkin, N.W. 10, 39, 23w4.

Langenburg, Assa.—Steer, about 3 years, red with white spots, very thin, looks sick, no brand. P. Schneider, 10, 22, 31w1.

Maple Creek, Assa.—Gelding, aged, bay, all feet white, white stockings behind, small stripe on face, branded JP left shoulder. Officer Commanding N.W.M.P.

Olds, Alta.—Filly, about 5 or 6 months, brown, white face, hind feet white, no brand; yearling heifer, red, no brand, since August last. Copley Bros.

Radway, Man.—Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned, one heifer, color red, about one year old, with white spot on flank, some white on tail, and letter "V" under the right ear. Jas. Kelaher.

Rosebud Crossing, Calgary, Alta. — Since last spring, mare, bay, three white feet, branded 5 on left shoulder, filly colt at foot. Sidney H. Moss, N.E. 26, 27, 25w4.

Saltcoats, Assa.—Yearling heifer, red, white on belly and tail, also on hind legs up to hock, some white on fore legs; steer calf, about 10 or 11 months, light roan, no brand. H. J. Dand, 22, 24, 2w2.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Since last spring, mare,

aged, dark bay, branded A on left shoulder. W. R. Tucker, Moose Woods.

Silton, Assa.—Heifer calf, red and white, branded 1 on left side. Fred Foster.

Strathcona, Alta.—Since November 13, 1901, yearling steer, light red, no brand. Alanson Bros.

Strathcona, Alta.—Since Nov. 6, 1901, cow, black and white spotted, indistinct brand, calf at foot; dehorned cow, red, with short tail. Harry M. Fulton, Cooking Lake trail.

Treherne, Man.—Four cows, dehorned, three red and white, one grey, with two slits in right ear. Owner will please remove and pay expenses. Thos. Ring, 25, 8, 10.

Farmers

Before purchasing
a Fanning Mill else-
where, wait and see
the

"Perfection Separator"

It is the first improvement of
any extent on the old fanning mills
and it runs easier, and faster, and
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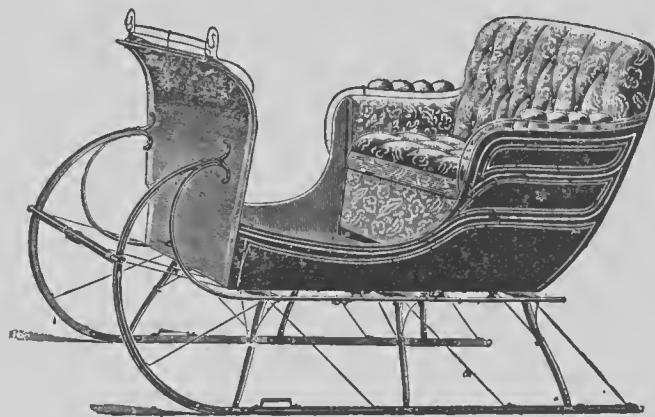
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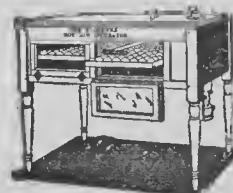
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Manitoba Poultry Association

Will be held in WINNIPEG, Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 1902.

GEO. D. HOLDEN, St. Paul, Judge.

Write for all information and prize lists to C. H. WISE, Sec'y, Winnipeg.



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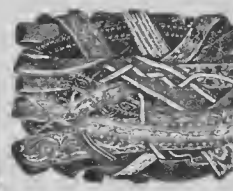
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

The Farmer and the Tariff.

Robert Forke, secretary of the Pipestone farmers' institute, writes: "Herewith find resolution passed by Pipestone farmers' institute at a meeting held last Saturday:—Moved by James Lothian, seconded by Thos. Hornick, 'That, we, the members of the Pipestone farmers' institute, desire to thank the Nor-West Farmer for an article in its issue of Dec. 5th, entitled 'The Tariff and the Farmer,' and that we wish to place on record our appreciation of the sentiments expressed.' Carried."

Scallion Bros., Virden, Man., write: "In renewing our subscription we would say that we like the Nor-West Farmer very well. It is doing good work in educating the farmers along lines pertaining to their own vocation, and in forming a medium for the interchange of views between them regarding the best methods of conducting the different branches of the industry in which they are engaged. But we are particularly well pleased with an article in the last issue, dealing with the tariff, and showing how it affects the agricultural interests of the country. We have held the opinion for some time, that it should form part of the mission of an agricultural paper to deal with the fiscal policy of the country, in so far, at least, as that policy bears unjustly on those agricultural interests which such a journal was established to promote. There is no paper in this country in a position to do greater educative work in this respect than the Nor-West Farmer. It enters the home of nearly every farmer in Manitoba and the Northwest, and therefore has a greater number of readers than any other paper. By pointing out from time to time the injustice to farmers of the present fiscal arrangements, the Farmer will get the people thinking, and then organizing to abolish the protective features of the present tariff, so as to place all the industries of the country on an equal footing, with special favors to none, but fair play to all."

Farmer, Rosthern, Sask.: "I read with much pleasure the article published in a recent issue on the farmers' share of taxation. The claim you put forward for a 50 per cent. reduction in the duty on farm implements is the sounding of a much-needed farmers' policy. There is at the present time great danger of foolish and thoughtless lethargy. This is made possible and easy by the successive good years with which we have been favored, our horn being full, we are careless in regard to a little fleecing, but every thoughtful farmer knows how precarious our calling is, and the lean year is always a threatening outlook ahead of us. Those among us who look beyond the mere present should persistently protest against class injustice. We have carried the eastern manufacturers upon our shoulders all too long. This Old Man of the Sea is constantly trying to increase his bulk and fat at the farmers' expense."

"We in the Northwest are a farming people and we owe it to ourselves, to our children, to the great incoming community of settlers to insist that while we do not wish to shirk the duties that devolve upon us as citizens of the Dominion, we will nevertheless resist with all our might being made hewers of wood and drawers of water for legal spongers in the older provinces."

"By their recent proceedings the manufacturers have shown that their demands will be neither modest nor few. The farmers of new Canada must be equally determined. For the present it is especially important that we show clearly what we want. Your article was for that purpose and was first-rate. Get the people fully alive to that, for when this is fully realized getting it is only a question of energy and patience."

Subscriber, Dauphin, Man.: "You need no apology for your article on tariff reform, in last issue. We hope soon to hear from you on that subject again. Give us lots of that kind of politics."

O. K., Wawanesa, Man.: "The tariff and the farmer is a question of much importance to the western farmer. The point taken, that the Canadian manufacturers can compete in other markets, is well put. Has not the Canadian farmer to pay part of this bill when they sell their machinery at a lower price outside of Canada?"

W. D. C., Napinka, Man., writes: "In your issue of Dec. 5th your article, re the tariff and the farmer, is an article of vital importance to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest. At some future time I will give my views more fully on this very vital question to farmers. In the meantime, keep on nagging, that is the right word."

Reader, Millwood, Man., writes: "I was very pleased to see in your last two issues

that you were bringing the subject of the protective duty on agricultural implements under discussion. I think the idea that a paper representing farmers' interests should eschew politics is a bad one, where these interests are injuriously affected by a certain line of policy, I can see no reason why that policy should not form a very proper subject for discussion in a journal which makes it its business to look after the well-being of agriculturists. There can be no question that this province, and, indeed, the whole of the Northwest, is very heavily handicapped by the enormous price of agricultural implements, a price which is entirely artificial. Take a binder, for instance, the actual cost of a binder at the works ready for delivery is understood to be about \$45. The price here is \$150, leaving \$105 to pay for freight, commission, etc. It can't be really necessary for a farmer to have to pay out such a difference. Then, again, on what principle of justice can a farmer be asked to allow himself to be fined to the tune of about 35 per cent. to enable manufacturers in the Eastern provinces to pocket so much extra profit? This protective duty does not go into the national exchequer, if it were collected in the same manner as excise it would do so, it is simply a fine levied on the agricultural interest (by far the most important interest in the Dominion) and handed over to the manufacturer, for which he gives actually no quid pro quo. There is no doubt that as the centre of political gravity passes from the East to the West by the increase of population, this injustice will be righted, in the meantime surely something could be done by farmers considering their interests and not being led off on the side issues of a Liberal or Conservative policy."

Slander of Western Horses.

Rancher, Calgary, Alta., writes: "When the Dominion Government decided to send a mounted contingent to South Africa, it was accepted as a foregone conclusion that the Western cowboy was the man for the job. It was a tribute to Western brawn and brains, that the men were recruited entirely from that portion of the Dominion lying west of Lake Superior. We do not make this statement in any spirit of boasting. Our men were essentially well fitted by training to engage in guerrilla fighting against the Boer on his native veldt. Prairie life makes a man handy and resourceful and these are the qualities that tell in combating irregular forces. A change in policy took place when the last mounted contingent was organized, for which the men were selected partly in the East and partly in the West, but the strange part of it was, that although the Western men were considered good enough to fight the battles of the Empire, evidently the 'powers that be' did not entertain an equally high opinion of the western horses."

"A gentleman by the name of Walter Harland Smith, who resides at Toronto, obtained a contract to supply horses for the third contingent, and not satisfied with procuring his horses where he pleased, he took it for granted that the occasion demanded that the public should be fully and officially informed of all he did not know about Western horses and he, therefore, immediately proceeded to unburden himself to every newspaper reporter who came within hailing distance. This modern oracle did not in his multitudinous interviews confine himself to the truth and nothing but the truth. In fact, there is pretty good evidence to the effect that he deviated a considerable distance from the straight, but narrow path, of veracity. If there was any necessity for apologizing for not buying horses in the West, we would all have been extremely obliged, if the task had been delegated to a person of ordinary intelligence and with some respect for cold facts and figures, while the Toronto horse dealer quietly prosecuted the much more lucrative task of examining horses on a Government contract."

"Among other choice deliverances, Mr. Smith stated, that the difficulty with Western horses was that they were grass fed, consequently not hard, and, therefore, lost flesh on board ship and that 25 per cent. of Western horses were lost on the voyage, as compared to only four per cent. of Eastern horses. The Secretary of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association telegraphed Col. Dent, who has shipped a good many thousands and Western, as well as Ontario, horses to the Cape, and asked him what his experience had been. The following in his reply, received by Mr. Peterson: 'Cannot give you exact percentage of losses of Western horses on ships, average total loss of all about 4 per cent. Western horses did best of any at sea.' We do not know what the exact term would be in polite society for Mr. Smith's statement, but a Western cowboy on being asked his opinion, bluntly called it a 'lie.' Perhaps that is the most comprehensive name for it."

"The climax is, however, reached when Mr. Smith, with innocent gall, announces that the Ontario horse breeders are, as a matter of fact, entitled to the greatest respect and consideration for their wonderful enterprise and achievements in United States show rings, and mentions as a clincher that 'the beautiful horse, Robin Adair, who swept the boards at the New York horse show, is owned by Mr. Robert Belth, who will examine the remounts before they are accepted by the Government.' Yes, to be sure, he is owned by Mr. Belth, and has been in his possession for at least two or three months, but, Mr. Smith! please do not omit to mention that Robin Adair was imported by Messrs. Rawlinson Brothers, of Calgary, in whose stud he has been for over 10 years and that there are to-day hundreds of Robin Adair colts all through the Calgary district! He was sold just prior to the Pan-American horse exhibition and immediately taken East by Mr. Belth. We reluctantly confess that Mr. Smith is one too many for our Western horsemen."

Government Hail Insurance.

E. H. Sharpe, Franklin, Man.: "A great deal has been said for and against provincial hail insurance, and perhaps it is useless to further comment upon the question with a hope of convincing the Provincial Legislature that some sort of legislation is really necessary to protect the settler against serious loss by hail, to encourage the immigration of every industrious class of people, including those able to invest largely, to encourage cultivation of the fertile soil, to give security to the business man, etc. The argument has been feebly put forth that it would be injustice to impose such a tax as a general levy system would necessitate. Put it this way, if a levy of \$1.50 per quarter section would cover the loss in the average year, and the country is so subject to hail that it is reasonable to calculate that every farmer would have his turn of total loss once in 20 years and the remuneration was \$400 on each 100 acres, a farmer would have paid out the small sum of \$30 in 20 years. The smallest grain growing farmer on a quarter section would thus reap a fair profit. Every form of taxation is compulsory and more or less unpleasant. The bachelor pays in many cases a school tax of \$25 a year on a half section and pays it willingly to help educate the married man's children, and the country is proud of its free school system today. The man living in a district where little public improvement is necessary pays a heavy tax towards building up roads in other parts. I could mention many such comparisons, but do not wish to make my letter too long. It is a good old motto, 'Do the greatest good to the greatest number.' I have spoken to many business men in the towns in connection with the levying system of hail insurance, and I cannot point to one man having opposed the scheme, their town property supposedly being included. If the towns were taken in it would perhaps be found better to strike a lighter rate on town property, and to exempt some remote townships where stock raising is the principal work until a certain acreage should be brought under cultivation. The legislature of the Territories deserve credit for the bill I believe they enacted at their last session, giving every farmer the privilege of insuring his crop in a government system at 10c. per acre, with a few other regulations. Now we believe the honorable members of our Provincial Legislature to be possessed of as much intelligence as their western brethren, so if our legislature wish to do something that would assist in lifting this prosperous country to a more vigorous prosperity, they can surely do so by enacting substantially the same system of hail insurance. It only remains to be tried to give entire satisfaction."

Farm Smoke House.

J. A. Mitchell, Paken, Alta.: "Please give a diagram and description of a small, conveniently constructed smoke-house for curing bacon, stating capacity. Logs are to be used in construction."

Answer.—If logs are to be used the first thing to be aimed at is security from fire. After that a suitable size, which may be, say 8 x 3 feet, with a door, not too large, say 2½ x 6 feet. The lower the walls the better if you can get into it. Of course every chink in the logs must be plastered with mud or mortar. Pegs or nails may be driven into the walls on which to hang the bacon, and two or three bars laid across before the last log is laid on will serve the purpose equally well. The top must be well closed up in the same way, leaving a little space all round to draw out the smoke. If this erection is set on sloping ground, so much the better. To avoid the risk of setting fire to the whole combination the fire should be in a pit a yard or more away from the house and connected with it by a bit of stove pipe. The pit should have a stone flag over it, to be shifted till the fire is started and then laid on so as to drive all the smoke into the house. Green chips of any hard wood that will make plenty of smoke and little heat should be regularly used till the work is finished.

For a small quantity a large sized barrel or big packing box with the bottom and top out will do. The meat is hung on bars across the top and pegs in the sides, and the lid laid on before the fire has got much start. It takes time and patience to learn properly the trick of smoking to perfection. A few hours smoking every day for a week will about do the job and you will profit by beginning on a small scale till you are sure of your ground."

The Modern Machinist.

A Subscriber, Penrith, Man.: "Where can I obtain the book entitled 'The Modern Machinist,' by John T. Ueber, and what is the price? Or are there better books for a beginner?"

Answer.—The price of the Modern Machinist is \$2.50 and it can be had from this office for that price. Personally we know nothing about the book other than that it is recommended as a suitable work for beginners.

Gristing Charges.

Subscriber, Yorkton: "What are the lawful rates for a miller to charge, if there be any such charges in the Territories, for gristing? I took 40 bushels and 15 lbs., which would amount to 2,415 of wheat, from the machine to the elevator in connection with the mill. The mill charges 15c. per bushel for grinding and wants to deduct 4 lbs. per bushel besides as waste going through the elevator. They want to make me pay for this 4 lbs. per bushel, which I do not get, as well. Wheat is No. 1 northern. Have they a legal right to deduct this amount?"

Answer.—There is no law on the matter.



Good work counts in everything, and is absolutely necessary in business with the keen competition of the 20th century. It means sure and safe position and better salary to young men and women. But

good work comes only of thorough training, such as is received in the schools of the Federated Business Colleges of Ontario. Bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, penmanship taught by experienced teachers and trained business specialists.

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The Metropolitan Business College, Ottawa, Ont. T. Willis, Principal.
The Galt Business College, Galt, Ont. G. E. Wiggins, Principal.
The Berlin Business College, Berlin, Ont. J. W. Wiggins, Principal.
St. Catharines Business College, St. Catharines, Ont. T. F. Wright, Principal.

You are in time to enter for the January term of the new year. Address college nearest your home for year book and all particulars

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 28 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Cap. 60) the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

Alton, A. L.	McGregor.
Baker, G. P.	Russell.
Braund, F. J.	Wawanesa.
Brocken, G. E.	Cian William.
Clark, J. S.	Russell.
Coxe, S. A.	Brandon.
Cruikshanks, J. G.	Deloraine.
Dann, J.	Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A.	Winnipeg.
Elliott, H. James	Brandon.
Fisher, J. F.	Brandon.
Fowler, J.	Souris.
Freel, E. E.	Ninga.
Golley, J. S.	Treherne.
Grabam, N.	Dauphin.
Harrison, W.	Glenboro.
Hatton, J.	Alexander.
Henderson, W. S.	Carb rry.
Hilliard, W. A.	Minnedosa.
Hilton, G.	Portage la Prairie.
Hinman, W. J.	Winnipeg.
Hopkins, A. G.	Nepawa.
Hurt, W. N. J.	Beimont.
Irwin, J. J.	Stonewall.
Lake, W. H.	Miami.
Lawson, R.	Shoal Lake.
Little, C.	Winnipeg.
Little, M.	Pilot Mound.
Little, W.	Boissevain.
Lip-ett, J. H.	Holland.
McFadden, D. H.	Emerson.
McGillivray, C. D.	Binscarth.
McGillivray, J. D.	Manitou.
McKay, D. H.	Brandon.
McLoughry, R. A.	Moosomin.
Marshall, R. G.	Griswold.
Martin, W. E.	Winnipeg.
Monteith, R. E.	Killarney.
Murray, G. P.	Winnipeg.
Nagle, J. W.	Morden.
Robinson, P. R.	Emerson.
Routledge, J. W.	Boissevain.
Rowcroft, S. V.	Birtle.
Rutherford, J. G.	Portage la Prairie.
Scurlfield, R. C.	Manitou.
Shoults, W. A.	Gladstone.
Smith, W. H.	Carman.
Snider, J. H.	Emerson.
Stevenson, C. A.	Reston.
Stevenson, J. A.	Carman.
Svenerton, W.	Carberry.
Taylor, W. R.	Portage la Prairie.
Thompson, S. J.	Winnipeg.
Torrance, F.	Winnipeg.
Waldon, T.	Killarney.
Walker, J. St. C.	Minto.
Weich, J.	Roland.
Whaley, H. F.	Glenboro.
Williamson, A. E.	Winnipeg.
Young, J. M.	Rapid City.
Young, M.	Manitou.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

FRED. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR.

Prices for Wheat.—Government Ownership of Elevators.

T. G. McKittrick, Crystal City, Man.: "I read with interest your article on the difference in price of wheat in Dakota, as compared with our own markets. Will you kindly explain or give satisfactory reasons why farmers are receiving from 6c. to 12c. per bushel less at the elevators than they obtain when they forward it themselves by the carload? 2. What are the objections to Government ownership of elevators?"

Answer.—The best informed and most candid man in Manitoba could not guarantee that when he tells the truth and nothing but the truth, it will be "satisfactory" to everybody. But we take the case as it stands, assuming that Mr. McKittrick wants help in comprehending a difficult case. In the first place we can hardly believe that there is any place where, on Jan. 2nd, when this letter was written, there was a difference of 6c. to 12c. between what a farmer can get himself instead of selling it at the elevator. It might be 6c. and we want to hear of the man at Crystal City, say, who is willing to pay 6c. more than the elevators. Please name him and give particulars.

If it is meant that such a case occurred two months ago, we quite believe it and think we can explain it. We want also to point out that it is only the lucky fellows who blow about the 10c. they gained in this way. The man who was offered and refused a grade of 1 northern and got graded at Winnipeg 2 northern tough, did not tell that at church next Sunday. We know some cases of both kinds. As to the grading, we think that where a man has a doubtful car, the proper thing is to sell on a basis of, say, 1 northern, going up or down according to a recognized scale. This is now done by many good dealers, and is fairest to all.

The hired man at the elevator must keep himself safe on his grading and prefers to err on the safe side. We know a capable dealer whose third buyer in succession is now at the same station, and who has lost a grade on most of his purchases there. The sellers chuckle, and he does not tell his experience out of school, but we expect he will be conservative in his future dealings there. Then it costs over 3c. to pay the buyer and the elevator charges, when you buy into, say, a farmers' elevator, or any other. And last but not least, a car loaded on the track, say ten weeks ago, had a good chance of reaching Duluth or Fort William in time to go out by water carriage, occasionally to be sold at a special premium for that purpose in the last days of the season. Every dealer knows that that car at Lake Superior was worth 6c. to 10c. more than a car at Crystal City on the same date, which was to lie all winter either at Crystal City or Fort William.

It was positively sickening to hear people, too unacquainted with the trade to understand this simple fact, quoting Fort William fancy figures for a special car or two to fill up a compartment in a half loaded vessel, against the price men, already overloaded with wheat they had bought for shipment but could not get out, were inclined to bid for wheat they did not want and could not find room for. We take no sides in this matter. The controversy is interminable, and can lead to no satisfactory conclusion, because the apparently unreconcilable prices offered for wheat this fall at one and the same point resulted from the peculiar working of the law of supply and demand.

There are elevators here and there all over the country where the farmers and the buyers have no jar, but such cases are never heard of.

2. Our principal objection is that most of the governments we know anything about are unfit to do anything of the kind and would be most likely to make a mess of it.

The Cost of Putting Grain from the Stook into the Granary.

H. L. Briggs, Eastslope Ranch, Oids, Alta.: "I give you the following itemized account of cost of getting grain into the bin after it was cut and stooked. It is based on a 29-acre field of oats which stood in the stook perfectly dry and handy to the place where stacked.

"To stack—It took two men and one team three days to do the work, which would be nine dollars, on the basis of \$1 per day for men and \$1 per day for a team.

"To thresh—With a J. I. Case 18 x 36 in. separator and a 10-horse horse power, it took the following men and teams one day: Two pitchers, one band cutter, one measurer, two in the straw, and one man to haul, and three teams. Allowing \$1.25 per day for men and the same for teams it amounts to \$12.50.

"It took a man and a horse nearly a half-day to engage the men, which must be figured in, so we will call it 75c.

"To board the men at 15c. per meal would cost \$3.90, horse feed, when oats are 25c., \$2.50.

"There were 823 bus. of grain and the threshers' bill was \$20.57. Thus making in all a total cost of \$40.22, or very close to 5c. per bushel for the threshing alone. It cost a little over 1c. per bushel to stack in this case, so, to even things up, it is about right to call it 6c. per bushel from stook to granary.

"This grain was in first-class shape, dry, and the straw short. The oats weighed 42 lbs. per bushel from the machine. A first-class job was done from start to finish and perfectly satisfactory to me. It cost 6c. to get it from the stook to granary, but I worked with the crew from first to last, and I don't know of a place where the expense could have been cut down a penny.

"I think this is a good subject for discussion, and if discussed by farmers and threshermen will lead to some useful knowledge. For my part, I would prefer a

threshers with his own crew. This would give me a chance to go on with my fall work. It would save the hustle and bustle of early and late work usually incurred in exchanging work with the neighbors.

"If I am to furnish all the help, as we do here in this district, I would prefer a horse power outfit, for I always notice that we have just as many horses to feed and about two more men to keep with the steam rig. Besides this, I save the wood and run no chances of a fire.

"If I could have just what I wanted, I would have a straw burner, and furnish only the grain hauler and straw stackers, for which I would have to pay 4c. and 5c., provided the rig saved all the grain and cleaned it reasonably well. I would board the men, but not more than one team."

Note.—Mr. Briggs has opened up this topic, let us hear from some others.

Sowing Peas.

A. McPherson, Fishing Lake, Alta.: "1. What is the best time to sow peas? Why are they not grown more in this country? Are they generally a sure crop? How do very wet seasons affect them? How would they do to sow with barley, so I could cut them with a binder? I know they are sown with oats sometimes, but I don't want the oats in them. How much should I sow per acre? 2. Which is the best kind of roots to feed to growing pigs, also to what extent can they be fed to advantage. 3. What kind of a ration would roots (say turnips), and shorts be for growing pigs?"

Answer.—For a field crop early in May may be the best time. They are not grown, simply because they give more trouble than other kinds of grain, but they are quite a safe crop. Read the Experimental Farm Reports for fuller particulars. They do much better in dry seasons than in wet. They would not do well with barley, one reason for sowing oats in preference to barley is that the oats are stronger in the straw, and help to hold up the peas. Another reason is that they ripen better along with oats than barley, which would get too ripe before the peas are ready for cutting. From 2½ to 3 bushels of seed well sown in good ground will do for an acre. Try an acre and a half with strong strawed oats and peas mixed. A peck of oats is the quantity recommended by Mr. Bedford.

2. Sugar beets or mangels are perhaps the best roots for pigs and there is nothing wrong with small potatoes. In this country grain is cheaper to raise than roots, besides furnishing a much larger proportion of solid nutriment in proportion to bulk. Winter storage is another difficulty, and in practice there is little real profit to use more than a few roots each day.

3. Shorts, along with any of these roots, is excellent feed for growing animals of any kind. Chopped oats would be still better. If potatoes are to be used they should be boiled and the shorts mixed with them when hot. Other roots may be fed raw.

Emmer vs. Oats.

Geo. S. Puxford, Buffalo Lake, Moose Jaw, Assa., writes: "I have noticed with interest your accounts of spelt, or rather emmer. I sowed 100 lbs. on rather less than two acres of rough spring backsetting last spring and threshed 4,600 lbs. It was sown on the same day alongside oats sown on the same kind of land which threshed 92 bushels per acre. The emmer, however, was a very poor catch, indeed, but stooking wonderfully, cut a very fair crop, eight days later than the oats."

Note.—Was not your emmer sown too thin? As it weighs about 50 lbs. to the bushel the 100 lbs. represents two bushels. At this rate the 4,600 lbs. represents 92 bushels, or a yield of something over 46 bushels per acre.

Potato Growing.

Onikup, The Pas, Sask.: "Will you give me some information on the cultivation of potatoes? Which will give the best results, to plant potatoes cut or whole, large or small? Ours is a sandy soil."

Answer.—The land should be deeply plowed, preferably in the fall. All manure used should be well rotted and free from foul seeds. On sandy soils they should be grown on the flat, planting in every third furrow and four to five inches deep. If the land is damp when plowed, cut potatoes will do quite well. If dry the best seed will be whole potatoes about the size of hens' eggs. Harrow as soon as planted. That will start weeds and harrowing once or twice within the next three weeks will kill the weeds and do the potatoes no harm. They may be stirred between the rows with a weeder if you can get one. If not, get a hoe.

Well in Stable.

Subscriber, Lauder, Man.: "1. I am preparing to erect a good-sized frame stable in the spring and would like to know if it is advisable to have a well in it, the depth would be from 20 to 25 feet. Is a well in a stable likely to make the water bad and injurious to the horses? If the well should not be in a stable, at what distance should it be from it? 2. What kind of a curb is best for going through sand, round or square?"

Answer.—1. If the subsoil is sandy it is a great mistake to put a well in the stable. Sooner or later water from the surface will ooze into it and do mischief. There are rare cases, such as stiff clay soils, in which with proper care at the surface a well may be sunk in a stable. A good few human beings have got typhoid and diphtheria from drinking water got from wells into which

drainage from farm yards has got, through beds of sand and gravel overlying the seam the water comes from, and though less distinctly traceable on stock, we are sure such wells are bad and to be avoided. Even when the subsoil is all right, the layer of surface soil should be carefully stripped off and replaced with strong puddle, raised above the level of the surrounding surface. A well will draw foul soakage from 50 to 100 feet, according to the nature of the soil overlying the source of supply.

2. A square curbing, properly braced, is perhaps easiest fixed. Consult your neighbors, as well as us, before you decide how to act.

Bee Keeping.

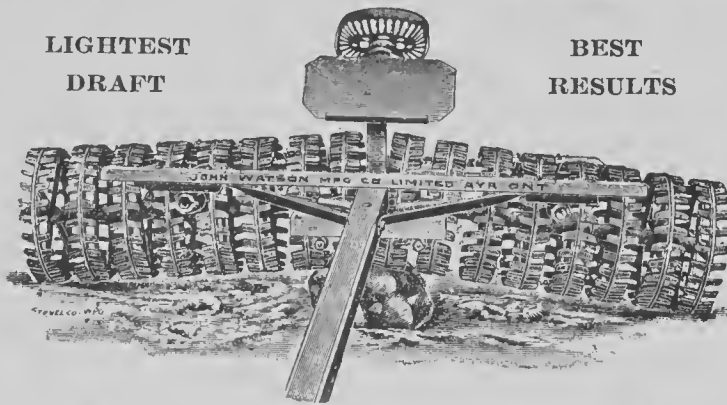
Greenhorn, Austin, Man.: "Will you please give me some advice on bee culture, as I am a greenhorn and thinking of making a start in the spring. How many bees are there to a hive? What is the price? Please advise me how to start."

Answer.—There is close beside you one of the most experienced bee-keepers in Manitoba, from whom, if properly approached, you can get such information as you desire. Meantime we can supply you from this office with the A B C of Beekeeping at \$1.25, or the Honey Bee, by Langstroth, at \$1.40.

WATSON'S FLEXIBLE PULVERIZER AND COMPRESSOR

LIGHTEST
DRAFT

BEST
RESULTS



Made in Two Sizes as Follows: With 16 wheels, for 3 horses; weight 2050 lbs., width, 10 ft. 6 in. With 22 wheels, for 4 horses; weight 2650 lbs., width, 14 ft. 6 in.

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JOHN WATSON MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd

Ayr, Ont.

Winnipeg, Man.



THESE GROW IN BRANDON NURSERY,
THEY WILL GROW FOR YOU

We have this year a large stock of thrifty young trees for shade or shelter planting, also Hardy FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, OUT-DOOR FLOWERING PLANTS and BULBS. Our stock is all grown without protection, and is the hardest and best value you can get for planting in this climate.

Write for our price list.

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BRANDON,
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ALWAYS TO BE RELIED ON FOR
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SEEDS

FIELD
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The Nor'-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY, Proprietors.

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, JAN. 6, 1902.



CHRISTMAS NUMBER EXHAUSTED.

Although several thousand extra copies of the Christmas number were printed, and it was hoped the supply would be enough to meet all demands, we have received so many new subscribers during the past two weeks that we find ourselves unable to fill nearly all the orders for that issue. We have, however, sent a copy to as many as possible of those whose subscriptions have already been received.

OUR ANNUAL INVITATION.

We would again remind our subscribers that we are always pleased to have them call at The Nor'-West Farmer offices when in Winnipeg, and that it is a pleasure to us to show them through our premises.

The processes of printing, engraving and lithographing are very interesting, and an hour spent in peeping into the mysteries of the "Art preservative of arts" is one which we think is indeed

well-occupied. The most up-to-date processes and machinery are employed by us, and the visitor may see in this building the work of newspaper and book-making right from start to finish.

During the past few weeks we have had calls from a large number of our readers, but we wish to again remind our subscribers in general that they have a standing invitation to call at our office of publication, corner of McDermot avenue and Arthur street—two blocks west of the post office—and have a look through.

FROM LORD STRATHCONA.

We have pleasure in recording that Lord Strathcona has forwarded The Nor'-West Farmer a cheque for \$30 to be used in giving books as presents to the writers of the letters from farm boys and girls, which have appeared in issues of The Nor'-West Farmer for some months back. His Lordship writes as follows:—

"The letters appearing from time to time in The Nor'-West Farmer by young farmers are in every way creditable to the writers, and they deserve to be encouraged. I have pleasure in enclosing herewith my cheque for \$30 as a contribution for that purpose.

"Very truly yours,
"STRATHCONA."

We shall give in next issue the autograph of the venerable peer, who has so pleasantly remembered our young people.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Manitoba and the eastern portion of the Territories have a unique position in the wheat-growing world. They have a soil and climate unsurpassed in their adaptation to the production of the very choicest wheat and a farming population who, by their skill and energy and the use of the very best machinery, are able to produce a much greater quantity of this choice wheat in proportion to their numbers than any other country in this world that devotes its attention to commercial wheat growing. The past season, with its 25-bushel average from land, most of which was cultivated in the most rough-and-ready way, was, of course, more productive than we can expect from an average of years, but the rapid settlement by highly capable newcomers over a large area of new territory gives ample forecast and forewarning that the total yield and consequent quantity to be marketed is bound to increase year by year in a rapidly expanding degree.

Land companies and individual land agents have within the last 20 months sold quantities of land far beyond all previous experience, and the Government recruiting agents in the States, as well as American speculators, are hurrying in farmers by the thousand from the south, to do their share in piling up the annual product from these fast expanding arable areas. High prices for that product, let it be noted, have done very little to encourage this rapid haste in the settlement and cultivation of our western heritage.

But along with this promise of increased production we are face to face with the most disastrous block to the marketing of our produce that this country, or perhaps any other in like circumstances, has ever suffered. One cause of this mischievous stagnation is not far to seek. As a set-off to our natural advantages for production we are handicapped by our distance from water carriage, which, in spite of the improvements made in railroad transportation, is still by far the most advantageous and cheapest mode of transport for bulk cargoes. Some people may point to Russia as a competitor in wheat production, whose wheat producing land is quite as much land-locked as Manitoba. But Russia has an abundance of navigable rivers all flowing to the south, from whose mouths there is easy access to

markets all the year round, while our cheaper water system is not available for more than 10 or 12 weeks at the very season when we need it most. And, as everybody knows, we have lost half the good we might have got from our water carriage facilities, because our railroad system has not been equal to much more than half the demands made upon it. Let there be no mistake about this last point. The latest started of our railroad systems has been operating under peculiar disadvantages which cannot recur again, and it is hoped is not a presage of the quality of its future achievements.

We are now in a position to know pretty accurately what the C. P. R. has been able to do when called on for a supreme effort. No one will accuse Mr. Leonard of having failed to make the most of the facilities at his disposal. What has he actually achieved? The biggest week's delivery at Fort William in the busiest portion of a busy season has been about 1,300,000 bushels. To keep us right there should have been close on another million bushels of wheat per week carried over that great system. They have not averaged one car per day from each shipping station, though they have about 20 stations with from six to nine elevators each. And the result has been something of the nature of pandemonium broke loose among the unfortunate growers and buyers, who have been forced to put up with this wretched service. Elevator companies do not build for the sake of storing wheat but that they may have proper facilities for turning over with profit what the farmers have to sell. These companies bought at the beginning of the season wheat that they naturally expected to get out by water carriage. Much of that wheat is still on their hands eating up money in the shape of interest, insurance and wages to the men in charge. And now, with every elevator loaded to the full, the farmers must hold till spring or sell at ruinous discounts to people who, being overloaded already, will only buy at greatly reduced prices. Such is the situation to-day, as every business man in the country knows only too well.

A short time ago we were hearing a great deal about a 10-cent rate to Fort William. That is what we want still, but such a reduction in the nominal charge for transport is a trifle when compared with the loss caused by the jam in the country's business through the failure of our two railroad companies to carry our wheat to Lake Superior, resulting in a loss of 6c. to 10c. a bushel on some millions of bushels of wheat now lying dead all over the country, that ought to have been on its way to Europe. To this add interest at 10 or 12 per cent. on accounts that wheat should have paid for, and will now have to be carried over.

How much ought the C. P. R. to be blamed for its share of this trouble? Its plea in extenuation is that it has already taken out more than the whole of last year's crop and was not prepared for the enormous increase in the present year's output. But the man who sets his business anticipations by the standard of the worst year's business he ever had is not fit for more than a one-horse business and must be made aware of that fact to start with and made to alter his methods with all convenient speed. We cannot introduce, even if we wanted to, a system to parallel the C. P. R. and in a measure punish it for this year's shortcomings. It is only very extreme men that will argue for that remedy. But if we are not to have successful rivalry with the C. P. R., we must have vigorous reform or, properly speaking, an expansion of its working power to suit the greatly expanded producing powers of the country. It looks big to say that there are 7,000 freight cars on the western division. But more than half of these are wanted for traffic outside of wheat-hauling, and of the 3,000 or so of wheat cars that should have made the round trip from, say, Brandon to Fort William and back, in 8 days at most, very few have done it in less than 20 days. Cars without engines to haul them are a dead failure, except for storage purposes, and for want of timely expenditure on engines by the C. P. R.

this country is out far more in loss on one season's crop than would have paid for the 100 extra engines needed to put the company in a state to meet the requirements of the past season's crop. One such experience is more than enough for the patience of the New West, and we say with all the emphasis we can that the country is in no mood to stand a repetition of the same experience.

It has been argued, and will no doubt be argued again, that if the C. P. R. is to duplicate its track between Winnipeg and Fort William and procure or build the 1,000 new wheat cars and 100 engines needed to put its equipment on a satisfactory business footing, much of that rolling stock would have to lie idle more than half the year for want of business. This argument looks very plausible, but the men who use it forget that the farmers who raise wheat must provide themselves with high-priced implements that lie idle on an average ten months in every year. The horses to work these implements must be fed twelve months for six months' actual work, and it is as difficult for farmers to get good men when they need them as for the C. P. R. to procure train crews. Yet every wheat-growing farmer must do so year after year or go out of business.

To sum up. The loss of money and temper resulting from last year's dearth of engines cannot now be helped, but it must not be repeated. This is the season at which every farmer and grain dealer and business man from Port Arthur to the Rockies must express their views on this all-important subject as strongly as possible before the Government of Canada and the directors of the C. P. R. We advisedly call the Government of Canada as a party to the case. The C. P. R. has been bonused by governments, federal and local, as a national highway and should be made to do its proper duty in that regard. We trust the directors will be prepared to act before further pressure is necessary, but it is well that they should be made aware of the temper of the country. Let bygones be bygones, if you will, but don't do it again.

One more last word. Two months ago the Canadian vessel owners rose in a body to resist the call of the western men for free shipment of wheat in American bottoms. This time they had their way and did no harm because the wheat they ought to have carried was delayed on the road. If they can carry out our yearly increasing output in good time at fair rates, that is all right; but, if they cannot, or will not, come to time when asked, then somebody else must have a show. We cannot afford to stand any nonsense on this question of lake transport and the men who handle it should be told so, and the sooner the better.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE COMMISSION.

The members of the commission who visited various agricultural colleges in the United States and the one at Guelph, returned from their trip thoroughly roused as to the necessity of having such an institution in Manitoba. While away they visited the colleges of North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa and Guelph. The trip has given the members such an insight into the practical workings of such institutions, as well as the aim and scope of the tuition given, as they could have obtained in no other way.

An effort will be made to have the finding of the commission ready for the present sitting of the Legislature, but there is a large amount of material to be put in shape, and at present it looks very much as though this important question will have to lie over another year.

—During the year 1901 the land department of the Manitoba Government sold 151,079 acres of land, of which 92,147 acres were M. & N. W. lands. The total revenue for the year from provincial lands amounted to about \$127,000.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

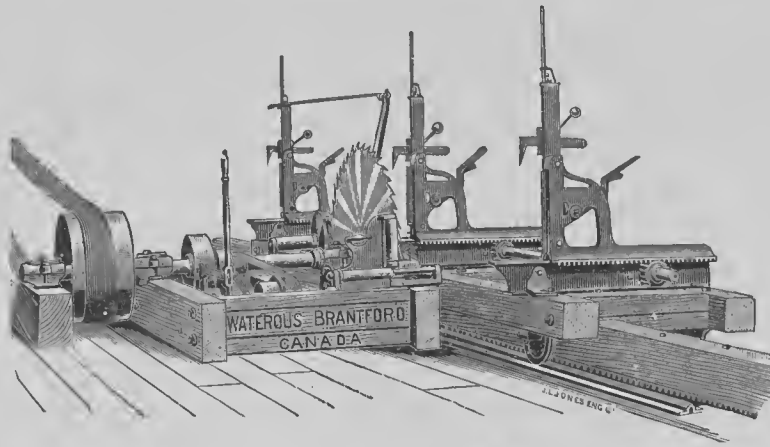
There is an old story that will bear telling over again as an illustration of the situation of the Canadian farmer with reference to the tariff on the articles indispensable to his progress and prosperity as a citizen of this Dominion. A gentleman of a humane turn of mind once found an old fish-woman busy skinning a batch of live eels, and ventured to remark that the process must be rather unpleasant to the eels. "Lor' bless ye, sir, it dont hurt 'em, they's used to it," was the good woman's reply. In the same genial way do our Canadian manufacturers contemplate the wry faces and wriggling of the victims of so-called protection, under the perennial process of skinning to which they have for 20 years been exposed. It is quite true that a few years ago a band of energetic politicians made eloquent demonstration that the tariff of that date was unjust and injurious, especially to the farmers, who while forced to pay heavy import duties on everything they wanted to buy from cheaper producers abroad, are, and have always been, compelled to sell all they produce at free trade values, no matter whether it was sold to the protected manufacturer next door and the workman he employs, or to the British manufacturer and his workmen, whose products we tax all the way from 20 to 50 per cent. in proportion to the requirements of the home producer of similar articles, who, according to the familiar formula "must live" and has our burdens adjusted to his assumed necessities, utterly regardless of our rights as his fellow citizens. We all recollect how readily even free traders of the George Brown period assented to a liberal measure of protection, by means of which the manufacturers of the east might by and by get clever and capable enough to turn out the goods we needed in fair competition with the foreign maker. But, like the Old Man of the Sea, the manufacturers' combine, having on the pretext of infantile feebleness got securely seated on our shoulders, got strong enough to follow the example of that same old man and while holding on tightly with both hands used, and has continued to use, their heels to spur us to the very utmost pitch of our endurance, all, of course, for their special benefit. Of course, like the eels aforementioned, we were used to it and had no business to rebel.

Such in brief was the history of protection till about ten years ago, when the party then in power was forced to make a reduction in the import duties on the agricultural implements most needed by every progressive farmer. It was at this juncture that the Liberal party began to see the enormity of the exactions of the protected manufacturers and started to stump the country, with free trade and a purely revenue tariff as opposed to protection, for their leading principle. It was, we think, on that principle that the Liberal party got into power; if we are incorrect, we shall be glad to apologize for our error. But we are not in error, and after several years of prosperous administration under the present government, during which the revenue of the country has increased as it never increased before, the farmers of Canada appear to have much slimmer prospects of getting cheaper implements than they had six years ago.

Very gradually, but with unmistakable certainty, the pretext of free trade principles combined with a revenue tariff has been dropped by the most powerful government ever yet seen in Canada, and unless the farmers rouse themselves thoroughly and unitedly before the next general election, the growing influence of the manufacturers' combine will fasten our burdens more securely than ever before.

There is no possibility of evading this conclusion. Look at the history of the last two months. The manufacturers invited the leaders of the government to a grand spread, after which they formulated a demand for increased protection from the aggressions of the foreign producers of like goods. The farce was admirably played, but the man who can-

Saw Mills. Saw Mills.



Waterous Engine Works Co.

The last car load this year will arrive January 10th.

Order at Once

if you want the

**BEST PORTABLE
MILL MANU-
FACTURED.**

Winnipeg, Man.

not see through it all must be sand-blind. The leader of the government stood up bravely and defended the present tariff as against a policy of increased imports. After a moment's reflection the manufacturers withdrew their demands.

The question we ask—one that every man of ordinary insight among the farming community ought to ask himself—is this: "Are we going to be humbugged everlastingly by such palpable evasions, or are we to demand justice at the hands of our rulers in this matter of implement duties?"

The Farmer desires not to be misunderstood in the position it takes on this tariff question. As we showed in our very last issue, the northwestern farmer has special difficulties to contend with, difficulties of both climate and transportation to the faraway market that fixes the value of all he produces. These disadvantages may be partially modified, but never got rid of, and, like true Britons, we are prepared to bear them. But, the artificial drawbacks, the burdens we are compelled to bear for the benefit of people in the east—who are to us as much foreign as if they lived in Kansas—we ought to be relieved of. We must manfully and unitedly protest against them, and the sooner the better. Party politics ought to be set aside and farmers' politics brought to the front.

MANITOBA'S IMMIGRATION POLICY.

In the opening up of every new country it is the duty of the Government to lend a hand in making known to prospective settlers the capabilities of that country, the nature of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the extent of its mineral and forest wealth as well as that of its waters. But there ultimately comes a time when it is no longer necessary to spend money in this way. The Nor'-West Farmer is of the opinion that Manitoba has reached that point. All her land has not been taken up, it is true; but in some places it is pretty nearly all occupied, and there is considerable settlement in every direction in which there is land that is known to be suitable for agricultural purposes.

Five years ago an aggressive immigration policy was a necessity. To-day we maintain it is not, for since then a great change has taken place. Practically all the free grant land in the United States has been taken up and to-day the eyes of all America are turned on the free and cheap lands in Manitoba and the Territories. Our pushing land agents have been advertising our lands in the States to the south of us, and in conjunction with the immigration officials have been instrumental in making these lands known and in bringing in a large influx of American settlers. These new settlers have appreciated their opportunities here and have brought in their friends until now the best advertising

agents we have are these settlers and the wealthy Americans who are interested in our lands. These men are advertising and pushing the sale of the lands they are interested in in a way no immigration agent can. As a result of this quickened interest in our lands it is estimated by shrewd men that next summer will see fully 100,000 new settlers.

In view of this widespread interest in our land, of the immigration work being done by the Dominion Government, and of the great advertising the country has had through this year's large crop, cannot the Local Government now safely drop the work and leave it to those who are more personally interested? We hear continually that the Province is handicapped for the want of money. Why not use the \$20,000 that is spent for immigration, or the greater part of it, in improving the conditions for the men who have been induced to come and settle in the country?

An effort is being made to secure an agricultural college for the Province. The money now spent on immigration would more than cover the yearly maintenance of such a college, or it would provide funds to pay a superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, furnish ample funds for improving the work of the institutes and agricultural societies and still leave a considerable sum to be applied to other purposes. Having got the farmers here it is now the duty of the Local Government to do all it can to improve the conditions of life upon the farm so that these settlers will be contented to stay and also that they may be in a position to compete on the world's markets with their produce.

—The present winter has been one of the best for range stock. The weather being mild, no feeding has been necessary.

—It is estimated that the cash value of last year's crop of the Province of Manitoba totals up to pretty near the neat sum of \$40,000,000.

—The C. P. R. has made the gratifying announcement of a reduction in all west-bound freight rates of 3 cents per cwt. for Winnipeg, and corresponding reductions for points further west.

—A rumor is going the rounds now to the effect that the Northern Pacific Railway Co. is likely to again enter the Province of Manitoba. A rumor from St. Paul credits President Mellen as stating that having sold their lines to the Manitoba Government for \$7,000,000, they could duplicate them for \$3,000,000. If this is the case, the Northern Pacific could well afford to again enter the Province, and it is rumored that as a beginning they have secured the charter of a projected line running from Emerson northwest to Portage la Prairie. We can well afford to have this line competing for traffic in our Province.

—At a recent banquet in Montreal, Hon. Sydney Fisher said that the phenomenal prosperity that Canada had been enjoying could not always continue, and that sooner or later a period of depression would set in.

—At DeClare, Assa., three local justices struggled with a prairie fire case on December 20th from 10 a.m. to 5 a.m. next morning, and finally decided that the accused was guilty, fining him \$20 and costs, amounting in all to \$53.55. They then discovered that they were only entitled to \$1, to be divided among them as fees for trying the case. The clerk got another dollar as his share. That batch of justices will get through quicker with their next job or turn it over to some one with more leisure time.



The duel in the dark was a favorite with duellists. Two men were locked in a dark room and crawled stealthily from corner to corner, until some false step made one of them the target for bullet or blade.

Life is a duel in the dark with disease. One false step, one mistake, and the attack comes swift and sudden. The mistake which commonly opens the way for an attack by disease is neglect of the symptoms of stomach trouble. When eating is followed by undue fullness, belchings, sour or bitter risings, etc., disease is attacking the stomach. The best way to frustrate such an attack is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and makes the body strong and healthy.

"I was suffering very much with my head and stomach," writes Mrs. W. C. Gill, of Weldon, Shelby Co., Ala., "head was so dizzy when I would raise up in bed would fall right back. Could eat but very little, in fact scarcely anything, there seemed to be a heavy weight in my stomach so I could not rest; I had to belch very often and would vomit up nearly everything I ate. I was in a bad condition. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and five of his 'Favorite Prescription' and am now well and hearty. I feel like a new woman and give Dr. Pierce's medicines credit for it all. I had taken medicine from physicians without any benefit as I could see."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

A TERRITORIAL RETROSPECT.

A new departure has been inaugurated in the Territorial Department of Agriculture this year, which will commend itself to those who are interested in crop statistics, and who is not deeply interested in the results of the year's harvest in the West? Lawyers, bankers, merchants, newspaper men, in fact, both classes and masses alike—in our vast country depend upon the safe garnering of our average bountiful crop. With us more than anywhere else the farmer is the mainstay and backbone of commerce. A crop bulletin has been published which, we are told, has been compiled from actual threshing returns of several thousand farmers. Reference is made to the difficulties which surround the estimating of the cultivated area of any country possessing the unique features of the Territories where the crop area is an ever-increasing factor which expands in sympathy with the influx of new settlers and the ability of older settlers to extend their operations. It is stated that the yield per acre may be considered correct within a fraction, but, of course, the somewhat uncertain increase in the crop area involves a corresponding uncertainty in the weight-estimate.

It is stated that the usual final bulletin based on complete actual threshing returns will be issued in March or April. It has been unavoidably delayed this year, owing to the prolonged threshing operations due to the heavy crop, hence the issue of an advance estimate. The move is a thoroughly sensible one. This information is required as early in the season as possible and is of comparatively little use if delayed until the spring. The public wants some sort of information on the subject as soon as possible after harvest, so that business men, banks and transportation companies may make such arrangements as the crop expectations warrant.

The complete figures are published elsewhere, and will be found of more than ordinary interest. A comparison with the actual threshing results of last year reveals the fact that the Territories have ample occasion for congratulating themselves. In every district yields per acre run a hundred per cent. and more in excess of 1900. The total wheat yield reaches above the eleven million mark, which is largely due to the splendid showing of Central Assiniboia, comprising the country along the C. P. R. main line lying between Grenfell on the east and Caron on the west, where the yield per acre exceeded three times that of the previous year. There has also been a very considerable expansion in the acreage under oats and total production. In Northern Alberta, which practically means the Edmonton district, the yield per acre was about 66 bushels compared to 33 in 1900. The total production is three times as great. This is a history-making epoch. The banner crop just harvested will do more to populate our vacant lands than all other immigration schemes combined.

—The directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Association have decided that this year's show shall be held a week earlier than that of last year, which encroached too much on the hay harvest. A special effort will most likely be made to get up in the British Columbia building a worthy display of the agricultural products of the Province for the benefit mainly of outside visitors. The dates decided on are July 21st to 26th.

—A farmer out Pilot Mound way had a great misfortune recently. He has a rather frolicsome colt that began chasing one of his cows round the barnyard. He had left his mower in the yard to be ready for next season's haying and the cow got mixed up with the machine. That cow is dead now. This ought to be a solemn warning to cows and colts everywhere. It is very risky fun to go fooling round among mowers and binders. We are sorry for the farmer whose beasts have so little sense.

—The tariff of the new Australian commonwealth is almost a prohibitory one so far as Canada is concerned. A duty of one-half penny a pound has been placed on flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, wheat meal, pearl barley, Scotch barley, and corn flour. It was originally one penny a pound. This means that Canada cannot do much business along these lines.

—“How does it come that you Canadian lads are such natural stockmen and judges?” asked an American stock reporter of a bright Guelph student at the big Chicago show. “Oh, I don't know that we are; but if there is anything about it, it is because we have a different set of parents than you Americans. We do not have any trash to read and no Sunday papers; but we all work and take care of stock, and learn to be interested in the stock. The one college at Guelph is small but well directed, and the live stock instruction is a prominent part of it.” “These Canadian boys,” remarks the reporter, “are sturdy, manly looking fellows—evidently with a dash of good blood in them.”

—Charles A. Huston, son of the postmaster at Manitou, has been for some time a student of the University of Chicago, and has there developed such a talent for debate that he has been chosen as one of three senior students to conduct a debate against a picked team from the University of Minnesota on January 10th. The winning team at that debate will then hold a similar debate against picked men from the University of Michigan.

—We have had a number of complaints from postmasters that some of the mailing labels were not securely pasted to our Christmas number, and delay has been occasioned in getting papers into the hands of a few subscribers on account of address labels becoming detached from the papers. The trouble arose through our mailing clerks using the wrong sort of gum, and the mistake was not discovered until several thousand copies had been sent out. We trust, however, that not many subscribers have been disappointed. If any have not yet received that issue, they would do well to see if any copies without names are still in the post office.

—We have received an unusually large number of orders of late for The Nor-West Farmer Binder. Evidently a great many of our subscribers are seeing the advantages of keeping our paper on file. We would advise each one to take another look at what we had to say on page 748 of December 5th issue under the heading “Free Binders.” If you have already lost Dec. 5th issue, it is only another proof that you are in need of one of our binders to enable you to keep the different numbers of our paper for future reference.

—Carman has a town constable who is likely to make it uncomfortable for farmers of an easy-going turn of mind that may require to do business in that burg. One bitter cold day lately he found two teams standing out while their masters were attending to something else inside. He put them inside a livery stable and after a lengthened hunt, their owners found them. They paid the hostler's charges before they could get them on the road again. They should have treated that constable, too; he deserved it.

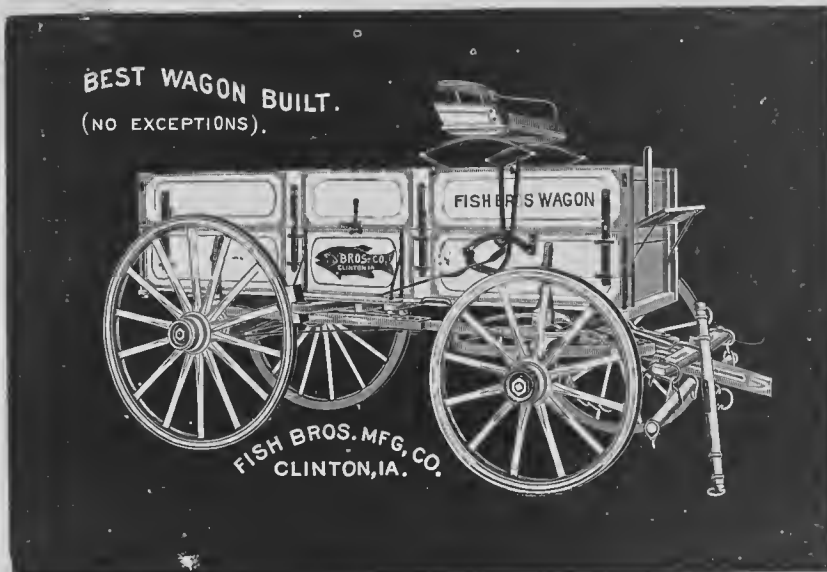


Experience is the great teacher. Experience with the McCormick merely emphasizes the fact that it is O. K. The new McCormick binder for 1902 embodies the latest and best features in up-to-date design and construction. Buy the McCormick to harvest your crop at least expense.

DO YOU LIVE ON THE FARM?

Are you a farmer, a farmer's wife, a farmer's son or a farmer's daughter? Write to Horace Donaldson, General Agent, McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and you will receive a beautiful calendar, a beautiful show card, a beautiful catalogue and the Farmers' Advance free by return mail.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON.



THE
ONLY WAGON
Made by the Original
and Only Fish Bros.
comes from Clinton, Ia.

It is now, as it always has been, the best wagon on wheels. Don't be bluffed into believing that the original FISH can be furnished from any other source.

JOHNSTON & STEWART
Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Winnipeg, Jan. 8th, 1902.

The holiday trade in Winnipeg has been the largest on record, some firms placing their turnover as being two and three times that of other years. Wholesale houses have benefited to some extent in this heavy trade. Reports from country points show that the holiday trade has also been an exceptionally heavy one and that merchants are well satisfied with their transactions. Trade is now resuming its normal condition and the proverbial dullness of the next few months is likely to set in and be especially intensified, as we mentioned in last report, by the stagnant condition of the grain trade. The sale of farm lands is continuing at an active pace, and this year is likely to see a very large amount of land change hands. Bank clearings continue to show a large increase over corresponding periods of last year. The present prospects for spring business are exceedingly good. A good fall of snow would greatly increase the trade in sleighs and cutters.

Wheat.

Chicago markets are fully two cents higher than we quoted on Dec. 22nd. They opened to-day at 83½c. for May and closed at 84½c. But this figure is 2c. over corresponding values abroad, largely due to the abundance of money available for speculative purposes. Transportation in the States is about as difficult as here, but they have still an open door to the East, while here there is a deadlock. Elevator owners are feeling anxious about the heavy loads they are carrying in their buildings and in one or two cases this extra load is already straining the buildings, and there may be more of the same thing before May. The stagnation in our markets may be best understood by noting that the same grade of wheat for May delivery is worth 5 cents less to-day at Fort William than at Duluth, and we learn that heavy contracts of flour for May delivery are being made by our mills on a basis of 5 cents a bushel below Duluth quotations. Even at this difference there is very little business being done on the local market.

Winnipeg inspections for week ending Jan. 7th were:—Wheat 1054 cars, oats 88, barley 12, flax 2. Total 1156.

Of the wheat 98 cars were 1 hard, 306 1 northern, 577 2 northern, 37 3 northern, other grades 36. Of oats 50 cars 2 white, 32 feed, other grades 6.

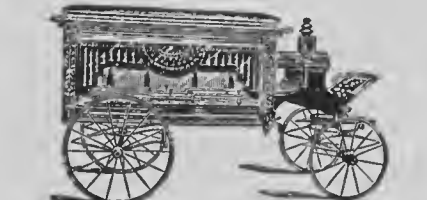
Watson & Co. report:—Manitoba wheat pressing on seaboard market at fully 2c. under American No. 1 Northern, and it is estimated there are 30,000,000 bushels yet to sell. It is an excellent speculative trade, largely professional. This means that Manitoba elevator men, for the sake of getting money to work on, were forced to take 2c. a bushel below market values.

Thompson, Sons & Co. report, Jan. 8, 1902, says:—Liverpool 4d. higher, Paris ½c. lower. American market opens slightly higher owing to favorable demand and light primary receipts. The top price of the day was ½c. over yesterday. Primary receipts were 200,000 hus. less than same day last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet, decreased 1,534,000 hus. against a decrease of 813,000 hus. last week and a decrease of 254,000 hus. same week last year. Chicago May closed 84½c., July 83½c., Minneapolis May closed 80½c., July 81c. to ½c. Winnipeg futures, more attempts at business and one 5,000 hus. lot was sold at 76c. for May. Manitoba wheat is not active. Money is scarce and there are more buyers for future delivery than for cash. Some spot wheat sold at 70c. 1 northern, 67c. 2 northern, in store Fort William. This afternoon we quote values nominal, at 70½c. and 67½c. for 1 and 2 northern in store Fort William or Duluth, January delivery, and 71c. and 68c. for February delivery. For May delivery 72½c. and 72½c. has been paid. There is no demand worth speaking of for either early or May delivery.

Oats.

There is considerable range of quality at present on the Winnipeg market. Milling oats are scarce or out of the market. Best Edmonton, about the same grade as is wanted for Africa, cost 41c. on track here. But in spite of the amount of hoisting given them by their own local oracles, the oats, leaving out of count the proportion of frozen ones to be found in them, are soft in texture and may give trouble when put down in the hold of vessels for shipment. Heating of such oats is not an impossible contingency when landed at the Cspe. There is a very good sample of oats from Prince Albert, most of these oats are going east

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
BRANDON, - MAN.
Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.

to fill contracts. Manitoba oats show a few fair samples, but most of them are poor, having been late sown and rusty. They are selling at 32c. to 35c., according to quality. That is the going figure for street oats.

Barley.

Values are unchanged. Malting qualities 38c. to 40c. Feed grades 4c. or 5c. lower.

Flour.

Best patents are \$2.10, seconds \$1.95, XXXX \$1.25. Large contracts are being made for flour for future delivery on the basis of present values of wheat.

Feed.

Bran is now \$18.50, shorts \$19.50, oat chop \$30, harley \$23.

Flax.

Flax is about cleaned up for the season. Price at country points, \$1.15 per bus.

Horses.

Owing to the absence of sleighing the usual demand for horses for the lumber woods has not made itself felt on the market, which is quite dull.

Cattle.

The holiday trade has, as a whole, proved a very large and satisfactory one. The market is quiet now, with but few animals moving, still perhaps more than most people expected at one time. Prices range from 3c. to 4c., the latter being for choice animals. Dressed beef we quote 6c. to 7c.

Sheep.

The market is being supplied now almost entirely with Ontario stock, which can be laid down here at low rates. In fact it would appear at present more profitable to hold over stock till spring. Choice carcasses, 40 lbs. to 60 lbs., are worth 7c. to 8c.

Hogs.

Owing to light deliveries the market continues firm at 6½c. for choice weights off the cars at Winnipeg.

Dressed hogs, 7c. to 8c. for choice carcasses.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—The market is purely nominal as there are only the winter creameries now making and these have no trouble in disposing of all they make at about 25c.

Dairy.—What we have to say is really similar to what has been said all along—really sweet fresh butter is scarce and if it could be obtained first class lots would bring readily as high as 22c. The second grades go at from 18c. to 20c., while the usual run go at from 10c. up, according to quality, delivered in Winnipeg.

Cheese.—Johling houses are selling at 11c., delivered to the trade.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—There is no change in the market. Receipts are light. Prices stand as follows:—Chickens, 8c. to 9c., turkeys, 11c. to 12½c., ducks and geese, scarce, at 9c.

Eggs.—The supply coming in is small and though offered as strictly fresh, all require to be candled, when it has been worth as high as 27c. At present values are easier because a large lot of this class of eggs has been suddenly dumped on the market, and as a consequence values dropped to 19c., but will rally a few cents and likely soon be back to their usual figure, from 22c. to 25c., delivered in Winnipeg.

Hides.

The market is weaker than at last report, principally owing to the lower values of January hides. We quote frozen hides 5½c. to 6c., with a 5lb. tare. Horse hides, 50c. to \$1.

The Verdict of the People.

Following are a few extracts taken from letters received at this office during the past few days. We have received hundreds of other similar congratulations which we cannot take space to reproduce.

T. R. Donnelly, Pheasant Forks, Dec. 23, 1901:—"I like The Nor-West Farmer very much. There is a great deal of useful information in it for the farmer and gardener."

H. E. Wright, Carnduff, Assa., Dec. 21, 1901:—"I think The Nor-West Farmer is truly a farmers' paper, and should be in every farm home in Canada."

C. S. Averill, Clanwilliam, Man., Dec. 31, 1901:—"I like The Nor-West Farmer more every year and should not like to miss one."

C. H. Aston, Morris, Man., Dec. 28, 1901:—"The Nor-West Farmer is an ideal farmers' paper."

Geo. McMillan, Galena, B.C., Dec. 26, 1901:—"I am highly pleased with The Nor-West Farmer."

Joshua Anderson, Austin, Man., Jan. 3, 1902:—"I don't want to be without The Nor-West Farmer. It is the best of the lot."

W. W. Sykes, Cordova, Man., Jan. 2, 1902:—"I think a year's subscription to The Nor-West Farmer the most profitable new year's present I could send anyone."

W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., Dec. 28, 1901:—"Enclosed find renewal for The Nor-West Farmer. I like to learn direct what is going on in your country, as it is of the greatest interest to us."

Abraham West, Plumas, Man., Dec. 10, 1901:—"I can't get along without The Nor-West Farmer. I consider it the best paper of its kind published."

G. R. Black, Wellwood, Man., Dec. 9, 1901:—"May success attend your efforts, for you deserve it for your splendid paper, The Nor-West Farmer."

Alex. Middleton, Ross Creek Ranch, Dunmore, Assa., Dec. 19, 1901:—"I consider that The Nor-West Farmer is becoming more and more necessary to the farmers and ranchers of the Northwest every year."

H. Nichol, Brandon, Man., Jan. 3, 1902:—"Allow me to congratulate you on your Christmas number. The get up and matter is very good indeed. Better each year."

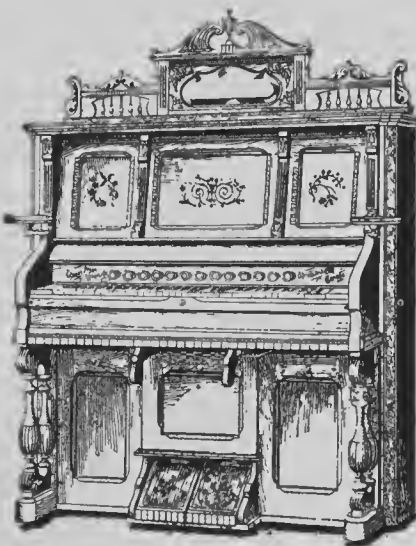
R. W. Beach, Regina, Assa., Jan. 3, 1902:—"I could not do without The Nor-West Farmer, as it is a grand journal for the farmer. It pays for itself many times over."

J. Rutherford, Silver Creek, Man., Dec. 21, 1901:—"I consider The Nor-West Farmer a most valuable paper in a farming country such as this, and would advise every farmer who wishes to be abreast of the times in his profession, to subscribe for it."

Peter Florence, Balmoral, Man., Dec. 17, 1901:—"It is with pleasure that I renew my subscription, as I find The Nor-West Farmer both interesting and instructive. As I have a lot of boys, I consider it the best paper I could have in the house."

A. J. Fisher, Ninette, Man., Jan. 2, 1902:—"If I could take but one paper it would surely be The Nor-West Farmer."

Auburn & Glennie, St. Marks, Man., Dec. 23, 1901:—"The Farmer is a paper rare, No other can with it compare, The farmers get fully their share, But the stockmen they are everywhere, I need some mail."



THE THOMAS ORGAN

PIANO CASE.

Six Octaves. Height, 71 in. Width, 58 in. Depth, 23 in. Weight, 430 lbs.

Black walnut or golden oak case, finely finished and polished; figured panels; automatic swinging fall-board and front; full length music rest; mouse-proof pedals and nicked frames. These organs stand without a "peer" for musical excellence, beauty of design, simplicity of construction, promptness of action. In buying an organ you might as well have the best. You can have one on terms to suit and at a right price. Write for catalogue, or if in the city, call at our store, 470 Main St., and examine for yourself.

Our Catalogues of 10c. Sheet Music are replete with the latest Popular and Classical Music. Write for catalogue.

ADDRESS THE GRUNDY MUSIC CO.,
DEPT. B. P. O. BOX 1308.
WINNIPEG.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis

The Best Wagon,
Proven by Test.

Canadian Moline Plow Co., Agents, Winnipeg, Man.



A 3½ in. Original and Genuine Fish Bros. Wagon, manufactured at Racine, loaded with 84 bales of hay, sold by Henry Venner, Forney, Texas. Extract from Texas Moline Plow Co., Dallas, Texas, letter dated August 17, 1900: "The teamster hauls enormous loads on this wagon every day, and he is considered the champion hay hauler of that vicinity, bringing larger loads to town than any other teamster. The Fish Wagon is also acknowledged champion for light draft in that vicinity."

Thompson, Sons & Co., Licensed and Bonded
Best Prices. Prompt Returns. Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.



Territorial Grain Growers Organize.

One of the most important meetings ever held in Eastern Assiniboia took place at Indian Head on January 2nd, when a large representative gathering of extensive grain growers from various portions of the Territories met to complete the organization of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Motherwell, the provisional president, occupied the chair, and Mr. Miller, of Indian Head, acted as secretary.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Motherwell explained the causes that had led to the formation of the association. There could be no doubt that there were many grievances to correct and he had every faith in the solution of many difficulties through the combined wisdom of the farmers of the West. The eastern papers had recently conveyed the news of the completion of the grain blockade. It was a most serious state of affairs and one which affected not alone every grain grower, but also every merchant, mechanic and professional man in the country. Cessation in moving the grain practically meant cessation of business. The aim of the association would be to indicate and press for a practical solution of as many of the problems now before them as were susceptible of solution. The first step would be to form an efficient organization, and he had much pleasure in introducing Mr. C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, who had had very considerable experience in agricultural organization work and who had kindly consented to attend the meeting and assist them.

Mr. Peterson, in his opening remarks, urged upon the meeting the absolute necessity which existed for combination on the part of grain growers. Although he had not as yet had opportunity of studying the grain situation as thoroughly as he desired, it was very evident on the surface that serious grievances existed, and it would be the business of the proposed association to search for feasible remedies, if such were to be found, and see that they were adopted. Combination was the watchword of the day. The various corporations against which the grain growers were pitted, had the most complete organization in the world and before any headway could be made the farmers would have to follow their example, viz., unite and present their claims as a body. The speaker then proceeded to explain the manner in which the Territorial Live Stock Associations had been organized and the basis on which, in his opinion, the proposed association should be started in order to do the most efficient work. Mr. Peterson held it was essential to success that an effort should be made to enlist the sympathy of all the agricultural societies throughout the country. These societies were formed precisely with the object of taking action and to interest themselves in a practical manner in just such questions as the proposed association would deal with. They had a large and influential membership, and he believed they would cooperate enthusiastically with the parent association. The proposal was to organize a central association of grain growers, with branch associations throughout the country, but the speaker contended that it would be found a very difficult matter to keep branch associations alive, and no good object would be gained by duplicating an organization which was now available in the agricultural societies system, which furnished a much more satisfactory and complete medium through which to reach the grain growers all through the country, than any scheme of new branch associations that could possibly be organized within any reasonable time. He

would suggest that the proposed constitution should be considered clause by clause.

Considerable discussion arose as to the respective principles of starting independent branch associations or to attempt to get the agricultural societies to affiliate, in which Senator Perley, Messrs. Snow, Motherwell, Brennan, Angus Mackay and others took part, and the result was that in framing the constitution, power was given to form branch associations where necessary, but the agricultural societies system would be utilized where such organizations existed. The draft constitution provided for a membership fee of \$1, but Senator Perley suggested a reduction of this fee to 50c. The motion was put to the meeting, with the result that the \$1 entry fee was retained. It was agreed to admit agricultural societies upon the payment of a fee of \$5 per annum, such societies to be represented by a delegate duly appointed by their board of directors. Annual meetings of branch associations are to be held during the month of November, and the central association is to hold its meeting between the 10th and 20th of December in each year. It was decided to adopt the practice of the live stock associations in respect to the appointment of the secretary-treasurer by the board of directors, such official to hold office during pleasure and have the powers of a managing director. The officers of the central association will be a president, vice-president each for Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, a secretary-treasurer, and five directors. The executive commit-

while the branch associations and agricultural societies interested will be urged to elect delegates.

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks was conveyed to Mr. Peterson for his services and to the chairman and the provisional secretary for their untiring efforts in the interest of the new association.

An Opinion from Across the Line

We often receive complimentary notices which we do not publish, but the following, reproduced from the Red River Valley Farm Journal, of Crookston, Minn., will be of especial interest to our readers, as it not only shows what is thought of The Nor-West Farmer by those a little outside of our own immediate circle, but also indicates that other people are watching with interest the progress which is being made along agricultural and similar lines in Manitoba and the Territories. The Journal says:—

"The Nor-West Farmer, an excellent agricultural magazine published twice a month at Winnipeg, Manitoba, came out with a Christmas number that is a beauty. The various illustrations are well brought out and include a large variety of Manitoba farm scenes and stock of various kinds.

"The most striking of the illustrations shown, however, is a cut of a portion of the exhibits collected in various parts of the province of Manitoba by the Horticultural Society and shown at Winnipeg last August. There were ex-



CHAS. W. HEFFORD'S BARN, NEAR MIAMI, MAN.

tee will consist of the president, secretary-treasurer and three members of the board of officers to be elected by such board. Branch associations will have a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and five directors. The Commissioner of Agriculture will be an ex-officio member of both branch and central board of directors.

Upon the motion of Mr. Snow, a resolution was passed requesting the Commissioner of Agriculture to utilize the services of nominees of the provisional board of directors of the association for institute work during the present year in order that the aims and objects of the association might be brought prominently before the public in the Territories, so as to awaken an interest in the work of the association and to secure a large and representative membership. Messrs. Motherwell, Miller, Snow, Angus Mackay, Brennan, A. Perley and Hamilton were nominated to represent the association at institute meetings.

A meeting has been called at Moosomin for the 4th instant, which is to be addressed by Senator Perley, and a series of local meetings in Eastern Assiniboia will be held during the coming week, at which Messrs. Motherwell, Snow and others will deliver addresses and urge upon grain growers the advisability of giving the new association their loyal support. The first annual meeting of the central association will be held at Indian Head on Wednesday, the 12th of March, when permanent officers will be elected and much important business transacted. In the mean-

while the branch associations and agricultural societies interested will be urged to elect delegates.

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks was conveyed to Mr. Peterson for his services and to the chairman and the provisional secretary for their untiring efforts in the interest of the new association.

A Remarkable Showing.

Angus Mackay, manager of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, recently made a crop statement that is very remarkable. As part of his official duty he had been compiling statistics for some days. He found that 71,000 acres had been cropped to wheat in four and a half townships of the Indian Head municipality. The average yield was 33 bushels to the acre, making an aggregate of 2,343,000 bushels. This represented \$1,171,500 at the low rate of 50 cents a bushel. The oat crop of the same district is 300,000 bushels, valued at \$75,000. The season's crop represents \$12 an acre for every acre, tilled or untilled, in the whole area mentioned—that is, the four and a half townships. Well might Mr. Mackay ask what other country can show a record like this?—Regina Standard.

A Kidonan farmer is reported to have made \$105 an acre on three acres of potatoes last fall.

Spelt Yields.

C. B. Lowen, Starbuck, Man., sowed 7 acres of spelt last spring on land that had been summer fallowed the previous summer. The land got rather too solid and hard last fall and the seed did not come up as nicely as he would have liked this spring. It grew well, however, and he had 35 bushels per acre from the machine. He has not tried its feeding value yet, as he thinks of selling his supply for seed. His spelt straw, he says, looks more like hay than straw, being quite green. He intends testing its feeding value against hay.

We will be pleased to have the experience of any of our readers as to the feeding value of spelt.

Fresh Eggs in Winter.

New laid eggs during the winter bring a price that makes it worth while to take a little extra trouble to have them. But numbers is not the only question to be considered, size, and more than all, flavor, is a requisite. These can only be obtained by keeping our birds always in good health, and to do this we must feed grain regularly, a little fresh meat cut fine two or three times a week, and plenty of fresh water, besides which some good aromatic preparation fed regularly in very small quantities is absolutely necessary if the very best results are desired. Our wild fowl are abundantly provided with this essential in the highly aromatic buds of different trees and shrubs; and if we wish success we must see that our poultry are furnished regularly with a proper substitute for that which nature gives them. And of all the preparations that have been placed on the market there is none today that holds a higher place than Herbageum, and very few, if any, can claim as good a record, either from the standpoint of health or economy. As a preventative and cure of poultry troubles it leads, keeping the birds healthy and plumage brilliant. It is sure death to lice, and is unsurpassed as an egg-producer, and for birds fattening there is nothing better, ensuring early maturity and the finest flavor of flesh. This preparation is sold in almost every town and village in Canada, but anyone not able to obtain it at his trading point might well drop a card to the manufacturers—The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada. The following clippings are from their pamphlet, "Take A Pointer."

Mr. Henry Bedard, of Alexandria, Ont., says: "I use Herbageum for my hens and they lay all through the winter. They not only lay more eggs, but the eggs are larger. It keeps poultry free from lice and they fatten quicker for market. Young chickens will grow quicker, and it cannot be beat for young turkeys, either for growth or for fattening."

Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Sons, of Menie, Ont., say: "We are breeders and exhibitors of about twenty varieties of land and water fowl, and we use Herbageum regularly for them. It gives improved color to the plumage and keeps them in general good health, and we are satisfied of its value and that there is profit in its use."

Mr. Joseph England, of Renfrew, Ont., says: "Herbageum fed to poultry increases the number and size, and improves the flavor of eggs. It is good for fattening purposes and keeps them free from lice."

Mr. P. B. Flanagan, a breeder and exhibitor of Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes, Barded and White Rocks and Leghorns, and who is President of the Hanover Poultry Association, Hanover, Ont., says: "I have been using Herbageum for my poultry and find it a good preventative of disease and an excellent cure."

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

Grain Inspections for Crop of
1901.

We have only got about half way through the process of gauging the amount of the grain crops of the west in the year that has just closed, but the amount of inspections made in the four months from Sept. 1st to December 31st gives a pretty fair idea of the quantities that have already gone out of the growers' hands. These show that the wheat inspected within that period is rather more than the corresponding four months inspections for 1899 and 1900 put together. It will be a long day before we are likely to see such a large proportion of No. 1 hard as we had in 1899, but the proportion of milling grades in the crop of 1901 is still very satisfactory. The amount handled in the last four months is reported by Inspector Horn as follows:—

Grain—	Cars.	Bushels.
Wheat	28,834	23,932,220
Oats	1,354	1,624,800
Barley	150	150,000
Flax Seed	119	119,000
Total	30,457	25,826,020

The wheat inspections cover not only the amount reported via Fort William and Duluth, but what has been taken by the Ogilvie Milling Co. off the cars at Winnipeg, and that taken by the Lake of the Woods for their Keewatin mill. These two and the Hudson's Bay mill at Winnipeg have taken in a good deal of local wheat that did not pass inspection, and mills further west have taken about 1,000,000 bushels more. The two railroad companies report about 11,200,000 bushels in elevators on December 31st, thus making a total of over 38,000,000 bushels sold, or in store, besides the amount in temporary storage at many shipping points, and what is still in the farmers' barns.

The quality of the wheat inspected is seen by the following table, covering the four last months of each of the last three years:—

Wheat—	1901	1900	1899
No. 1 hard	5,777	676	14,836
No. 1 northern	9,218	1,065	3,086
No. 2 northern	11,300	2,714	941
No. 3 northern	616	95	244
No. 4	13	0	0
Feed	32	1	22
Rejected one	155	97	479
Rejected two	53	43	234
No grade	1,630	3,279	222
Condemned	20	26	28
Rejected	20	17	3
	28,834	8,013	20,095

The comparative quantities of inspections of grain, other than wheat, for the same period in the last three years, is as follows:—

Oats—	1901	1900	1899
No. 1 white	17	7	77
No. 2 white	829	12	304
No. 2 mixed	139	3	144
Feed	317	59	49
No grade	15	46	0
Rejected	37	7	0
	1,354	134	574
Barley—			
No. 3 extra	16	0	0
No. 3	92	0	0
Feed	32	9	24
No grade	6	4	0
Rejected	4	0	3
	150	16	74
Flax Seed—			
No. 1	8	1	74
No. 2	71	1	40
Rejected	38	26	20
No grade	2	6	0
	119	34	134

Total inspections of
of all kinds of
grain for the four
last months of
each year 30,457 8,197 20,877

The quantity of oats inspected in the last four months of 1901 was little short of double that for the same period of the two previous years added together.

Authorized Capital

\$500,000.00

Head Office, WAWANESA, Man.

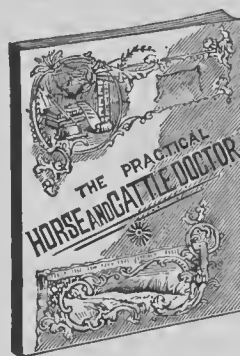
The Western Canadian
Hail Insurance Company

How many out of each hundred farmers in Manitoba have ever suffered loss from fire? A very small percentage indeed. How many for that reason carry no fire insurance? Very few we believe. This is evidence of good judgment. Is the same good judgment shown in regard to insuring against loss from hail? We think not generally, and in a latter issue will tell you why we are of that opinion.

Keep your eye on this ad. We want to get you thinking right on this subject though we may not insure you.

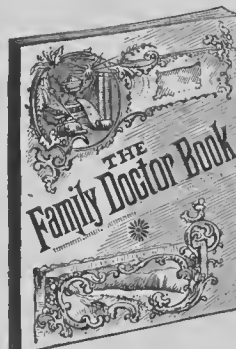
JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

The only Company in Canada conducting
Hail Insurance on established insurance
principles with absolute security for
Payment of Losses.

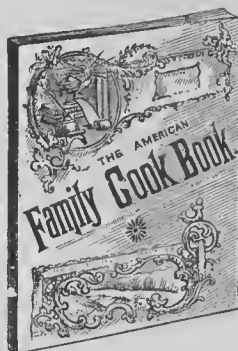
These
Four
Great
Books
FreeTHE PRACTICAL
Horse and Cattle Doctor.

Many a valuable horse or cow has been lost because the owner, having little or no knowledge upon the subject, was unable to promptly diagnose the malady and apply the proper remedies in time. This book was written by two distinguished veterinarians, one a specialist in diseases of the horse, the other in those of the cow. It describes the symptoms of every disease with which horses and cattle are afflicted, and in such a plain and thorough manner that the malady will be readily detected; it also gives the cause of every disease, a knowledge of which in many cases will avert the evil, and it likewise contains plain and explicit directions for the treatment of every known disease of the horse or cow, as well as the correction of all unruly and vicious habits, etc. It is a complete treatise, covering the whole subject as fully as books published at ten times its cost. The value of such a book to every farmer or stock-breeder can hardly be overestimated. Every owner of a horse or cow should possess a copy, and have it constantly at hand for reference. It is a book of 64 large double-column pages, bound in attractive paper covers.

The Family Doctor Book.



This valuable book should find a place in every American home. It will save its small cost a hundred times over every year in doctors' bills. It contains plain and simple directions for the treatment of every known disease or ailment of the human frame, and suggests simple home-remedies which will usually effect a cure without the necessity of employing a physician. The various topics are alphabetically arranged, so that any particular complaint may be referred to in a moment. Appended to the work proper is a valuable treatise entitled "Advice to Mothers," which will be found of the utmost value and usefulness to every mother, young or old. It would be a wise thing if the head of every household would buy a copy of this book. It costs but a trifle, and the value of the information it contains can hardly be measured by dollars and cents. It will tell you how to cure every ailment you have now or are ever likely to have, and you will be surprised to see how readily our common ills yield to the simple remedies given. It is a book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers.

THE AMERICAN
Family Cook Book.

This valuable book contains more than seven hundred of the choicest recipes for Breakfast Dishes, Soups, Meats and Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Salads and Relishes, Bread and Rolls, Jellies and Preserves, Puddings and Pies, Fancy Dishes, Cakes, Ice Cream, Summer Drinks and Confectionery, so classified as to be readily accessible, and making one of the most complete and valuable cook books ever published. This book was compiled by an experienced house-keeper, and every recipe is practical and reliable. It is the cheapest first class cook book ever published, and the need of such a work in every home is manifest. It is a book of 64 large octavo pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.



This book contains a splendid collection of games, puzzles and other diversions for social gatherings, public and private entertainments and evenings at home. It is just the thing for evening parties and the family circle, and will provide a rich fund of enjoyment for every time and occasion. It contains an immense number of Parlor Games and Forfeits, including all the favorites, new and old; a large collection of Illustrated Riddles, Puzzles, Enigmas, Charades and Conundrums, with their answers; a copious selection of wonderful and amusing Tricks, Diversions, Pastimes and Experiments, the performance of which will serve to astonish and amuse all your friends; a valuable collection of Tableaux Vivants and Shadow Pantomimes, with full instructions for producing the same, and a considerable number of Acting Charades and Proverbs. A copy of this valuable book should have a place in every home, as it will provide amusement and recreation for every member of the family every day in the year. It is a book of 64 large, double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers.

These four valuable books will be mailed free to all subscribers who forward one dollar for the Weekly Tribune to Jan. 1st, 1903, and who prefer the books to a set of our great premium pictures of the King and Queen, or Duke and Duchess.

Our Clubbing Terms. The four great books may be obtained in connection with our clubbing offer as well. By sending your subscription direct to the Tribune you receive:

Remember, the entire lot for \$1.75—the three publications to the end of next year, and the two unmatched premium pictures, or the four books

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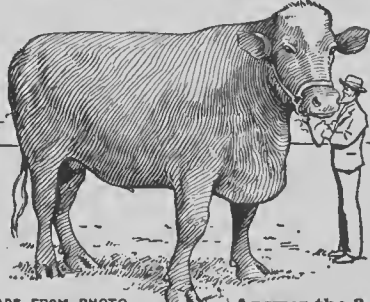
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—your choice of the King and Queen or
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Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.
Capital Paid In \$300,000.00.INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

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SHORTHORN. Owned by International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A. We feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day to our four Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, etc. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Steer. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions:
1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated Book for reference. We will give you \$14.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if Book is not exactly as represented. We Won the Highest Medal at Paris in 1900.

Territorial Crop Statistics.

District.	WHEAT		ASSINIBOIA.		Yield per acre.	
	Bushels	Threshed.	Acreage.	1900.	1901.	1901.
East	1,239,111	3,727,302	165,235	182,198	7.49	20.40
Central	1,730,368	6,230,537	192,553	212,799	9.24	28.12
West	1,548	8,360	47	283	32.93	29.18
SASKATCHEWAN.						
East	400,616	770,237	23,535	35,235	17.02	21.85
West	24,028	59,500	1,165	1,750	20.62	34.00
ALBERTA.						
North	477,575	757,344	25,539	29,634	18.39	25.55
Central	44,669	82,654	2,115	3,870	21.12	21.35
South	50,379	140,658	2,670	5,595	22.61	25.13
Territories	4,028,294	11,776,592	412,864	471,364	9.75	24.98
OATS						
East	609,738	1,980,323	46,487	52,203	13.54	37.93
Central	615,394	2,311,838	41,013	49,923	15.00	46.39
West	14,346	46,001	466	960	30.77	47.91
SASKATCHEWAN.						
East	269,344	497,204	9,303	12,543	27.36	39.64
West	36,653	82,338	1,071	1,611	34.22	51.10
ALBERTA.						
North	1,806,308	5,246,754	56,422	79,642	33.07	65.87
Central	538,093	871,897	13,129	22,309	40.98	31.01
South	276,276	414,224	7,548	10,248	36.60	40.42
Territories	4,226,152	11,450,384	175,439	229,439	24.08	49.86
BARLEY						
East	33,146	119,381	3,299	3,689	10.04	32.36
Central	23,322	77,620	1,794	2,109	13.00	36.80
West	338	3,905	36	96	23.27	40.67
SASKATCHEWAN.						
East	59,250	83,224	2,607	2,757	22.73	32.00
West	1,942	3,413	79	94	24.58	36.30
ALBERTA.						
North	182,811	372,776	7,280	8,540	25.11	43.65
Central	41,405	60,798	1,481	2,111	27.95	28.80
South	10,502	16,815	468	648	22.44	25.94
Territories	353,216	742,932	17,044	20,044	20.72	37.06

Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The annual meeting of the Grain Exchange was held at Winnipeg on the 8th January. The retiring president, Mr. Wm. Martin, read a long and able address, reviewing the past two years, the present situation and the future prospects of the business. Our columns are already filled up, but we earnestly advise every farmer to read this address as it appears in the city newspapers. It is right in their interest to do so. The officers of the association for the ensuing year will be as follows:—

President—C. A. Young, M.P.P.
Vice-President—G. V. Hastings.
Secretary-Treasurer—Chas. N. Bell.
Council—D. Spink, Wm. Martin, A. R. Hargroft, John Love, Thos. Thompson, Robert Muir, E. O'Reilly, G. R. Crowe, T. B. Baker, C. Tilt and F. W. Thompson.
Committee of Appeals—F. W. Thompson, H. S. Paterson, S. P. Clark, N. Bawlf, Thos. Thompson, F. Phillips, W. W. McMillan.
Arbitration Committee—Roht. Muir, S. Spink, G. R. Crowe, T. B. Baker, E. O'Reilly, C. Tilt, W. L. Parrish.

The long list of elevators at terminal points and along the lines of the various railroad systems shows an elevator capacity of over 21,000,000 bushels.

The wheat crop of Australia and New Zealand, which is just now being harvested, is 253,621 acres less than last year, or a total diminution of about 3,000,000 bushels.

G. W. Sharp, Kenlis, Assa., threshed 230 lbs. of Red Fyfe wheat from a 3-lb. sample he secured from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. From 10 lbs. of spelt he harvested 410 lbs. and from 1½ lbs. of potatoes he had 73 lbs.

Tupper, Phippen & Tupper give notice of an application to the Legislature of Manitoba to incorporate the Great West Hail Insurance Co., with the object of effecting insurance against loss by fire, lightning, hail storms, wind storms, frost, accident and casualties, and generally to do the business of insurance, except of life insurance, within the Province of Manitoba.

The latest estimates by such authorities as Broomhall, of Liverpool, and Dornbusch, London, of the world's wheat crop of 1901 are pretty nearly equal. The first gives it as 2,699,600,000

bushels, the last at 2,688,432,000 bushels. Two months ago Beerbohm's estimate was 2,711,600,000; that of the Paris Bulletin des Halles, 2,790,310,000, and that of the Hungarian Department of Agriculture carries it no higher than 2,678,800,000 bushels.

The annual meeting of the Portage Agricultural Society was made the occasion for a grand spread, at which some of the leading men of the district were present. Senator Watson, James McKenzie, M. P. P., Dr. Rutherford, Reeve Lytler and other leading men were present. H. McKellar, deputy minister of agriculture, was also a guest. One-half of the old directors were replaced by new men. T. E. Wallace was re-elected president, and Capt. Shepperd, secretary.

The latest crop bulletin of the U. S. shows a total export of wheat for the ten months ending Oct. 31, of 155,142,574 bushels. The exports of flour in the same period totalled 16,041,182 barrels, which, at 4½ bushels to the barrel, makes 68,175,123 bushels more. The curious feature in this report is that while the export of wheat this year exceeded that of last year for the same ten months by 77,201,993 bushels, only 2,487,348 bushels more were exported in the shape of flour. Their exports of unground wheat increased 94 per cent.

and of flour only 3½ per cent. The milling industry has been always pretty steady, but years of extra production have always been noted for correspondingly great exports of unground wheat.

J. R. McIntyre, Suthwyn, has a collection of peculiar potatoes gathered by him. Last fall he found a funny looking potato when sorting his crop. This he planted by itself this spring just to see what it would do. As a result he now has about a gallon of similar ones. The sample he showed The Farmer looks like a piece of the main root developed into a potato. It has no eyes like a potato, but what looks like thickened leaves and from under several of these small potatoes having eyes, are seen appearing.

Frank H. Peavey, whose name is a household word among grain men south of the line as the head of one of the very largest elevator companies in America, has just died of pneumonia at the early age of 52. He was a self-made man, broad minded, practical and generous, and will be much missed. He began handling grain at the age of 23 and has won his way since to the very front, making many friends and few enemies. The premature death of a man of his quality is a great loss to the community in which he was well known and much liked.

This is the season when the tree peddler gets up his budget of persuasive eloquence with which to start business early in the New Year. He has been doing exactly the same thing for the last fifteen or twenty years, and five per cent. of the hardy fruit trees he has annually sold still live to prove the value

Heart Disease

Ninety Per Cent. of it Really Caused From Poor Digestion.

Real organic heart trouble is incurable, but scarcely one case in a hundred is organic.

The action of the heart and stomach are both controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and pneumogastric, and when the stomach fails to properly digest the food and it lies in the stomach fermenting, gases are formed which distend the organ, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, causing palpitation, irregularity and shortness of breath.

The danger from this condition is that



the continued disturbance of the heart sooner or later may cause real organic heart trouble and in fact frequently does so.

Furthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles, and this further irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain the necessary digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

Thousands of people keep well and vigorous by keeping their digestion perfect by observing the rule of taking one or two of these tablets after each meal, or at least after each hearty meal.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain U.S.P. pepsin, diastase from malt and other natural digestives which act only on the food, digesting it perfectly and preventing acidity, gases, and the many diseased conditions which accompany a weak stomach.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used you may know you are not taking into the system any strong medicine or powerful drug, but simply the natural digestive elements which every weak stomach lacks.

So widely known and popular have these tablets become that they are now sold by every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. (Advt.)

—The state warehouse commission of Minnesota has found out a new source of leakage in wheat cars. At the terminal elevators, such as Duluth, weighmasters and railroad officials have been in the habit of allowing people to sweep out the cars after they had been removed from the elevators. This led to collusion between the hands engaged in unloading and these sweepers. Private detectives found that many of the "sweepers" earned as high as \$300 per month in this way. One detective found that a "sweeper" in the yard of an elevator in North Minneapolis had sold 8,970 pounds of flax from Oct. 1 to Nov. 25 and had offered in addition twenty-five more sacks of the same grain. Another "sweeper" disposed of nearly 300 bushels of wheat at one time. This little perquisite is now prohibited.

Before using corn meal in a bread always scald it to soften its starch. There is not time enough during the baking for this to be done properly. Do this by scalding half of the milk or water you use, then pour it hot over the corn meal. Next add the eggs, the rest of the cold liquid, then the flour and baking powder sifted together.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor-West Farmer.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

The sale of American farm implements in Russia during 1901 reached the largest volume recorded in any year.

H. F. Anderson, of the H. F. Anderson Implement Co., is on a visit to the headquarters of the firms whose implements his firm handles.

Henry Ahell, of The John Ahell Engine & Machine Co., of Toronto, is spending a few days in the city looking after the interests of the company here.

Mr. Johnston, of Johnston & Stewart, is at present in Chicago on a business visit to the manufacturers of the lines of goods which his firm handles here.

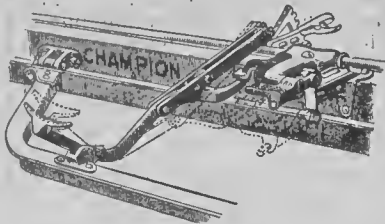
It is reported from New York City that orders for binder twine for next year's delivery are being placed at prices ranging from 10 to 10½ cents, in carloads.

A great convention of implement dealers was held at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on Dec. 10th to 12th. There was a large attendance and many valuable business hints were thrown out by the speakers.

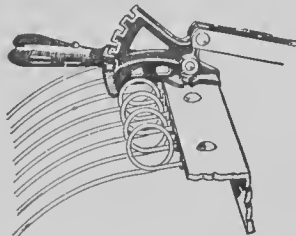
John R. Norris, manager of Gaar, Scott & Co. left for the south last week for a visit to Fargo, Minneapolis, Chicago and the company's factory at Richmond, Ind. He will be absent from Winnipeg about 10 days.

W. F. Freeman, of the Rock Island Plow Co., of Rock Island, Ill., paid a visit to their agent for this country, John Stevens, Winnipeg, last week. The company expect to do a large business this coming spring.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, of Chicago, U.S.A., are building a new hay rake. The most important of the new features embraced in this rake are, first, the lock lever for holding down the teeth of the self-dump rake. It has been a common practice to lock down the teeth of hand-dump rakes when gathering, but a positive lock for holding down the teeth of the modern self-dump has not heretofore been put on the market. In ordinary raking the teeth of the new Champion will remain down of them-



selves, and there is a convenient foot lever by means of which they may be held in position as on other rakes; nevertheless, when raking heavy hay or hunching, especially if a small boy is driving, it is desirable to lock the rake so that no effort will be needed in holding the teeth down while it is being filled. The holding down lever on the new Champion is so arranged that by changing a single bolt it will lock or not lock, as may



he desired. The second of the improvements is a hand lever for adjusting the angle of teeth on the ground. Heretofore when the driver wished to change the position of the teeth to suit the condition of the ground over which he was raking, he had to get off the seat and remove or replace bolts or keys. On the new Champion there is a convenient hand lever or latch, by means of which the driver may change the position of the teeth from the seat.



The Jno. Watson Mfg. Co., Ayr, Ont., are now putting on the market a flexible pulverizer and compressor which will do the work of a roller, yet leave the surface of the ground rough so as to prevent blowing.

The implement dealers of North Dakota and Northern Minnesota will hold a convention at Crookston on Jan. 27th to 29th.

A steam plow now at work in California has a capacity of 120 acres a day, and is to break up 3,000 acres of wheat land. Four men are required to handle it. It carries eight plows and its owners are confident of its success.

Owing to the unprecedented demand for McCormick machines, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, has found it necessary to erect a number of new buildings to secure the larger capacity needed to meet the increased requirements. Following are the dimensions of the more important additions made to the mammoth works during 1901:—Tempering room, 28 x 30 ft., one story high; press room, 28 x 40 ft., one story high; oil tanks, 33 x 57 ft., one story high; foundry, 54 x 288 ft., one story high; blacksmith shop, 92 x 190 ft., one story high; malleable works, 200 x 320 ft., two stories high; paint and packing room, 83 x 60 ft., five stories high; paint mill, 60 x 120 ft., five stories high; warehouse, 84 x 160 ft., five stories high; twine mill addition, 150 x 200 ft., six stories high. These buildings furnish upwards of 12 acres of additional floor space, which materially increases the capacity of the plant; and 48 acres of ground have been recently purchased for the purpose of further expanding the great McCormick works. During 1901 more than 360,000 McCormick machines were made and sold, but this enormous output was insufficient to meet the demand of the world's agriculturists. With the additions enumerated above, the capacity of the McCormick works now is one complete machine every 20 seconds, or three machines a minute—such is the marvellous rapidity with which McCormick machines are manufactured from 1902. It requires this immense output from the world-centre works to supply the agriculturists with machines for harvesting the grain and grass crops of the world.

In our publication of Dec. 5th, page 751, we had an article on tread powers as used in connection with small threshing machines. We find that so many of our readers are interested that we have procured a print from the Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., U.S., which illustration is shown on this page.

The company claim that many outfits are being used successfully in the States run by tread power; the best arrangement being where two powers are connected together. One horse in a tread power is supposed to be equal to two horses on a sweep power. This is a general rule. It never runs over; if anything, under. But, of course, the amount of power depends largely on the weight of the horses and on the pitch of the power. Any farmer having had experience in threshing will know about the amount of power required to do a given amount of work. Threshing takes power, and when more work is crowded into the thresher than the power will handle, results are generally disastrous. Plenty of power makes successful threshing, and results depend largely on judicious feeding.

The Columbia is claimed to have as great a capacity as any other small thresher on the market. The manufacturers also claim that it will run lighter for given amount of work, and that when only light power is available it will handle the work as easily as a smaller machine, and when more power is furnished, it has the capacity for a large amount of work. This makes the Columbia more practical under all conditions. Ordinary attachments, such as grain elevator and straw stacker, are furnished with the machine, also self feeder and welsher are furnished when ordered. Many operators have attached wind stackers of different makes to these machines. The Columbia is light and with one team can be taken over any road where a wagon can be handled. We would recommend our readers to write to the manufacturers for printed matter and information regarding these small threshing machines and different powers for operating them.

Gasoline engines have been used for running many of these small threshing machines in Minnesota and the Dakotas the past season, and many steam engines have been used for the same purpose.

PAGE METAL GATES are so low in price no one can afford to use wooden ones. Light, and yet strong enough to support a heavy man on the end while he swings around the circle without causing them to sag. They are neat in appearance, will last a lifetime. Will not sag nor get rickety. They are supplied with latches which allow them to be opened either way and are self acting. The only good metal gate that is low enough in price for general farm purposes. We also make Farm and Ornamental Fence, Poultry Netting, Nails and Staples. The Page Wire Fence Co. Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 1

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

To those who have not been getting

Ogilvie's Rolled Oats

Delicious Flavor

Free from Hulls

We would suggest your insisting on getting OGILVIE'S—and no other.

They are the BEST ever MADE, being so pronounced by all who are using them. Made from Selected White Oats.

E. A. Healey, of Yorkton, one of the oldest implement agents in the west, was last week given a farewell supper at Winnipeg by his friends of the Massey-Harris Co., for which he has worked in the west for the last 20 years. He retires from the agency of the company on account of the increase of his other business. He will give greater attention to farming and ranching, into which he has already gone pretty extensively.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. are making extensive preparations for the increasing demand for the Champion binders, mowers and rakes. Their Winnipeg offices are being enlarged and many improvements being made. Their 1902 samples will soon be in the warehouses of all dealers and those interested should call and examine them at an early date. They have just circulated a supply of their 1902 printed matter among their agents, and all are pleased with the excellent material with which they are furnished to set forth the merits of the Cham-

berland gave an interesting interpretation of the law in regard to notes that are six years old or over. He said that an unrenewed note was not collectable after six years unless a distinct acknowledgement of the debt for which the note was given had been made within that time. An acknowledgement of the debt by word of mouth, even if backed by witnesses, had no weight. The judge emphasized the fact that the acknowledgement must be made in writing.

In reference to the question of interest on back debts, a legal authority explains that on all debts upon which interest can be charged the legal rate of interest since July, 1900, is 5 per cent.; before that date it was 6 per cent., provided no definite terms otherwise are

plon machines. All intending purchasers will feel well repaid to send for or call and secure a beautiful poster or calendar.

The Law on Notes.

In the suit at the county court on Tuesday, says the Souris Plaindealer, D. Gibson v. H. Porteous, Judge Cum-

specified. No interest can be charged on accounts which do not state interest will be charged.

—Estimating that each man of the 20,000 harvest hands who came to help take off Manitoba's big crop averages a month and a half, at \$40 a month, it would mean \$1,200,000 that goes east for labor. It will probably be much more than that.

Two Machines in One !!

DEERE DISC DRILL
DEERE DISC HARROW.



When through drilling, simply remove drill attachment and you have the best Disc Harrow made. Two tools for little more than the usual price of one.

Can't be Beat
as a Drill or Harrow.

MANUFACTURED BY DEERE & MANSUR CO., MOLINE, I L, U.S.A.

The Fairchild Co., Ltd.

GENERAL AGENTS
FOR MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

FOR

98c

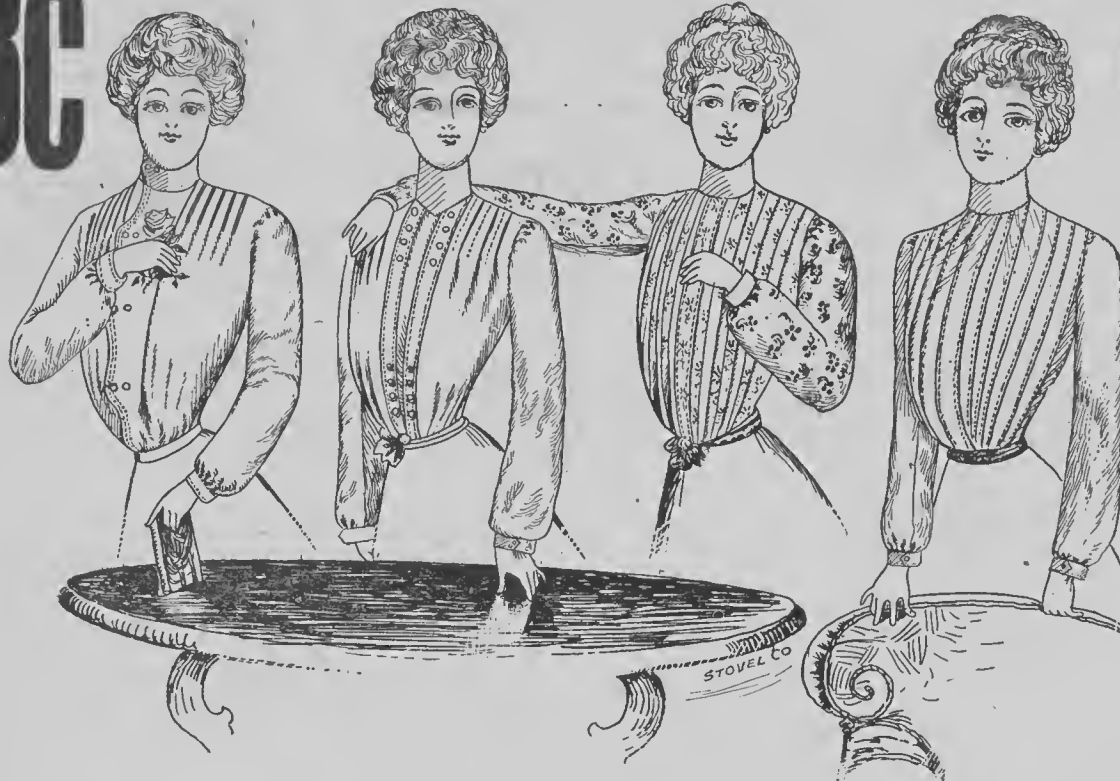
Your choice of any of these four beautiful styles for 98c. A greater bargain has never before been offered to the ladies of Western Canada. Let us have your order early. Add 7c for postage.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.



These Waists are made from good quality sateen, cardinal, pink, sky, navy or black, or from fancy flannelette, which ever you prefer. They are carefully made and worth fully twice the price we charge. The making alone would cost you the price of the complete garment were it made singly. We have already received a great many orders for these waists in reply to our last advertisement, but we expect to receive at least 500 more orders from this announcement and it is on this basis alone that we are able to sell the waists at such a low figure.

We require from one to three days in which to fill these orders.

WHEN ORDERING PLEASE GIVE YOUR WAIST, BUST AND COLLAR MEASURES.

LADIES' WRAPPERS.

Better wrappers have never been sold at our prices, neither in Winnipeg or Eastern Canada. They are well fashioned with generously full skirts and are carefully and strongly sewn. These can be sent by express to almost any address in Manitoba or the Territories where there is an express station for 25c. to 35c., according to distance from Winnipeg. Wrapperette, all sizes, fancy colors, yoke back and front, wide skirt. \$1.20.



Wrapperette, fancy navy blue, yoke back and front, trimmed with featherstitch braid, wide skirt. \$1.50.

Round yoke, with wide frill, yoke neck and sleeves trimmed with featherstitch braid, wide skirt. \$1.75.

Yoke back and front, trimmed with frill and featherstitch braid, wide flounce at bottom of skirt. \$2.00.

Gathered at neck, with full front of plain mercerized sateen to match coloring in wrapper, collar and revers edged with narrow frill and trimmed with fancy braid, bell sleeves, faced with sateen same as front. \$2.25.

Wrapperette, gathered at neck, fancy collar, edged with narrow frill, revers of plain mercerized sateen, trimmed with silver braid, wide flounce at bottom. \$2.20.



We do business on the theory that nothing is too good for our customers. That is one reason why we sell such large quantities of GROCERIES.

UNDERSKIRTS.



Heavy Elderdown Flannelette, in red, brown and grey. 65c.

Heavy Elderdown Flannelette, with black sateen fitted yoke. 90c.

Black Sateen, with fitted lining. \$1.25.

Striped Moiriette, with fitted lining and shaped frill. \$1.50.

Black Sateen, with fitted lining. \$2.00.

Black Morine, unlined, with wide flounce. \$2.00.

Black and colored Morine, with wide shaped frill and fitted lining. \$2.25.

Black and colored Sateen, with fitted lining and wide flounce. \$2.50.

Black Mercerized Sateen, with wide corded flounce edged with narrow frill, lined throughout. \$2.75.

Black Mercerized Sateen, lined throughout, with wide flounce trimmed at bottom with narrow frills. \$3.00.

Black Mercerized Sateen, lined throughout, with wide flounce edged at bottom with three corded frills. \$3.50.

Black Moiriette, with wide accordion pleated flounce, lined throughout. \$4.00.

SILK WAISTS.

Colored Silk Blouses, tucked and bishop sleeves, lined throughout. \$4.50.

Black Taffeta Silk, latest style, tucking and drawn work, bishop sleeves. Extra value, \$5.00.

Black and colored Taffeta Silks, latest style, beautifully made. \$6.00.

Many other styles in black and colored Taffeta Silks. All new and exceedingly stylish. \$6.50 to 10.00.

MABER'S WRAPPERS AND TEA GOWNS.



These handsome Gowns are all made in our own Dressmaking Department, and are given as much individual care and attention as it is possible to give to any garment. We feel confident that they will afford every satisfaction. When ordering, please give bust and waist measures, and length from waist line to bottom of skirt. We require from one to three days in which to fill these orders.

No. 643. Made of fancy flannelette, fitted front lining, trimmed with braid on collar and cuffs, and ribbon girdle, a very becoming wrapper. \$3.80.

No. 644. Made of fancy wrapperette, flounced skirt, collar and sleeves trimmed with baby ribbon; a dainty garment. \$3.85.

No. 645. Made of fancy flannelette, with fitted body lining, epaulets and insertion trimming on collar; a comfortable wrapper. \$3.95.

No. 646. Made of fancy flannelette, with fitted body lining, fancy sleeves, sleeves and collar trimmed with ribbon ruching, ribbon ties; a handsome gown. \$4.95.

No. 647. Made of fancy flannelette, fitted body linings, round yoke, trimmed with insertion on yoke and around skirt; a very dainty gown. \$4.95.

No. 648. A very handsome Tea Gown, made of good cashmere, with velvet bolero, trimmed with jet trimmings and ribbons; fitted lining. \$9.50.

No. 649. An exceedingly elegant and beautiful Tea Gown, made of China silk, Cashmere or fancy muslin, lined throughout, trimmed with lace and ribbon. The best garment of its kind ever offered at the price and undoubtedly a great bargain. \$9.95.

F. O. Maber Co., Limited, Winnipeg,

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.



Tree Growing.

A Prize Essay by Eliza Bailey,
Medicine Hat, Assa.

Last spring Mayor Finlay of Medicine Hat offered prizes for essays on tree culture by pupils of the higher classes in the local public schools. These papers were submitted to the judgment of Angus Mackay, of Indian Head, who along with his award sends critical notes of value, which we also publish. His mode of revision is noteworthy and should have the attention of other judges. He says:—

"I have marked on the margin of the prize essays with an 'x' where a good point is made and with an 'o' where the opposite is the case. On the whole the essays are very good and the good points so much preponderate over the doubtful ones, that few mistakes will be made in planting and caring for trees if the advice contained in the essays is carefully followed.

The principal errors in the essays are—Fall planting, planting too early and too late in the spring, and too much water when planting. As a rule the soil in the Territories is too dry for fall planting. From 1st to 15th May is the best time for planting. Too much water when the soil is cold chills the roots and does more harm than good; one painful applied when the hole is half filled with earth being ample.

"Another error that might be mentioned is with regard to 'pruning.' The majority of the essays advise that pruning be done early in the spring or late in the fall; whereas it is best done in June or July, and should never be done in April or September."

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

Tree culture is a very important item in this Northwest country, which is destitute of trees, for many are the benefits derived from it. (x) Of course we cannot expect trees which we plant here to equalize rainfall, prevent floods or affect the climate in any way, as this is only true where trees are very numerous. (x) In Medicine Hat and other western towns trees are grown chiefly for ornamental purposes. They greatly add to the appearance of a place by giving it a cool, refreshing look. (x) Again, if we want birds we must have homes for them and these are supplied by trees. (x) Many people are under the wrong impression that birds do more harm than good. It is true they may injure the farmer's crop slightly, but it is always repaid by the ridding of some injurious insect or the destroying of much vermin, such as field mice, etc. (x) Shade from the fierce rays of the sun and protection from the high winds would also be welcome in this country. (x) The leaves that fall from the trees would enrich the soil.

(o) The best time to plant trees here is in June, just before the buds open. This is the most favorable season as the tree has the plant food, which is stored up in the roots for the coming year, untouched, and is thus enabled to get a start. Also in spring we expect the most rain. (x) Some, however, recommend autumn, but the chief objection to this is the tree being in a new position has to stand the coming winter.

(x) A year before the tree is planted the ground should be thoroughly cultivated. (x) The cultivation should be deep so as to allow the rain water which is the great carrier and distributor of plant food, to penetrate into the subsoil. (x) Growth of all kinds should be kept down that the moisture may be retained in the soil. (x) If the soil is naturally poor apply some fertilizer.

(x) Trees that are to be planted here may be obtained in various ways, viz.: from experimental farms or nur-

series, cuttings or young stock. (x) If the tree be found growing naturally, dig carefully around the roots. (x) In digging up the tree do not expose the roots to the light, and leave as much soil attached to them as possible. (x) It is advisable to place the tree a little lower down than it stood formerly. (x) The bottom of the hole should be loosened so as the roots will find their food easier. (x) Put the richest soil in first and while it is being put in move the tree gently so that the soil may be distributed among the roots. (x) Get the soil as firmly packed about the roots as possible without injuring them. (x) To prevent the wind from damaging it, tie it with a soft rope to a couple of stakes. This prevents it from swinging.

(x) After the tree is planted the motto should then be "cultivate." The tree should be well watered, especially in August, the driest month of the year. (x) A good plan in watering is to dig a ditch say six inches deep. Fill it with water until the ground is thoroughly soaked. This is only necessary during the first year and once every two weeks. (x) Weeds should be kept down, as they rob the growing plant of moisture. (x) Guard against insects. They may be destroyed by the use of some insecticide while they are doing injury.

(x) Trees that are to be planted here should be adapted to the climate. In addition to this they should be deep-rooted and rapid growers. (x) The trees best adapted to the climate are the different varieties of poplars, especially the Russian. These are rapid growers and have pretty foliage. The Balm of Gilead is suited for avenues. Next to the poplar is the box-elder or Manitoba maple. (o) The only objection to this is the effect which the changeable winter weather has upon the soft shoots, thus killing the part affected. The cottonwoods are natives. They are a very coarse tree of rapid growth. The elm also thrives here and is perfectly hardy.

(x) In pruning trees the first rule to observe is: Prune a tree whenever it needs it. It is better to nip off a bud than let that bud develop into a branch before pruning season comes around. (o) The time generally advocated is in August or September, when the tree is having its most rapid growth. It is not so likely to bleed then as the other parts of the tree growing rapidly retain the sap.

Thus the secret of successful tree culture is in the preparation of the soil and cultivation afterwards. There is no reason why trees with proper care cannot grow in this country. To encourage tree culture in our town we are provided with a splendid water-works system and in a few years we hope to see Medicine Hat one of the prettiest towns in the Territories.

Fruit Culture.

By Ierne, North Norfolk,

What anticipation for the future of fruit growing is held out to farmers of Manitoba and the N. W. T. ! How the children's teeth—aye, and grown up men and women's, too—must have watered on gazing at the reproduction of the photo of the fruit exhibit! How delicious to send the teeth crisping through such tempting fruit! A joyous thrill is sent through the homes of the province, borne along the folds of the Christmas number of The Nor'-West Farmer, which cannot fail to produce happiness during the new year, and for years to come.

Why not every settler rise to the occasion and plant and eat of his own apple and plum and pear tree too? We say, plant and eat, and should you fail this time, plant again, again and again, until you do succeed. What others have done you can do if you set about it aright. The failures in the past are not sufficient reasons that you should

One Fact is better than ten hearsays. Ask Doctor Burgess, Supt. Hospital for Insane, Montreal, where they have used it for years, for his opinion of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence, Co., Ltd. (Advt.)

wait till the few who are now succeeding in raising fruit bring the trees ready loaded to your homes and bid you rise, pluck and eat.

The writers certainly cast a cloud over the ardour of would-be orchardists by saying that you cannot obtain fruit by getting trees which are not raised in the Province, and that you will have to wait till the home grown trees are sufficient to supply your needs. We ask, are these experimenters not a little interested in the matter? No doubt they point to past failures with gloomy forebodings, and say that the imported stock was the cause; perhaps so, as the trees may have been named to suit the purchaser, like other merchandise. During the last five or ten years reliable nurserymen have been preparing for your wants and have now large stocks of Russian, Siberian and Japanese varieties of undoubted hardiness and true to name, which may have been raised in as trying a climate, whether Ontario or Minnesota, as here. We would like to have from a reliable source how many hours the thermometer stood below 30 deg. F. during the last twelve months at Winnipeg. We venture to state not for 24 hours.

The causes of failure in the past have been legion, but are rapidly passing away before the ploughshare. The sloughs of ten or fifteen years ago are the wheat fields of to-day, and no doubt may become vineries in the near future, under the persistent care of the husbandman. In fact, the climate has changed. The soil, too, is better adapted for fruit growing, as it has lost much of its former superabundant supply of vegetable matter. The alkaline matter being washed out, there is less danger of disease in the roots.

Nursery stock of the hardiest varieties can be had at a trifling expenditure guaranteed true to name. And not least, farmers know better how to plant trees so that they will grow. How many native poplar and maples have failed to succeed by being planted too deep in the soil?

Having said so much, a word about the kind of fruit to attempt. No, we will not name the species. Take that lesson from nature. Go into the bush, the brake, and on the prairie. Whatever you find wild you may attempt, and kindred species besides. Oh, experimenters (?), don't tell us that where we find the wild crab, the apple will not succeed, and so on through the whole gamut of nature—the plum, cherry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry, grape and strawberry. The thorn would suggest the pear. Suitable soils and culture to follow.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering), I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Do you need a

CLOCK

For the kitchen, dining-room, parlor, bedroom, school or church, we have all kinds, from \$1.25 to \$75.00. We guarantee them all and only handle the kinds worthy of your confidence. If you are in need of a good clock let us hear from you.

Andrew C. McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, MAN

Watchmakers and Jewellers, WINNIPEG, MAN

Catarrh and Consumption

I have spent nearly 50 years in the treatment of the above named troubles and believe I have effected more permanent cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from these loathsome, dangerous and disgusting diseases. My treatment will positively give prompt relief and cure in the worst cases. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, PROFESSOR J. A. Lawrence, 114 West 32d St., New York.

45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar
10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar
5,000 Russian Golden Willow
5,000 Russian Laurel Willow
5,000 French Laurel Willow

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about three feet high, for fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,

Virden Nurseries.

VIRIDEN, MAN.

Special Design
Furnished.

Statuary, Vaults,
Etc.


HOOPER, HOUKES & CO.

Successors to SAM. HOOPER,

GRANITE AND MARBLE

—DEALERS—

259 Main St. WINNIPEG, Man.



GOLD WATCH
SEND NO MONEY
Only your name, address and nearest express office, and we will send this handsome watch for examination. When it arrives call and examine it carefully and if you find it perfectly satisfactory, and a satisfactory way equal to watches regularly sold at from \$7.00 to \$10.00, pay the Express Agent \$2.69 and express charge and secure the grandest bargain ever heard of. This magnificent watch is solid gold cased, richly engraved in Solid Gold designs. Its open face, unbreakable French crystal, hard enamel dial, stem wind and set, and fitted with an excellent imported jewelled movement. Is equal in appearance to Watches sold regularly for \$50.00. If you wish to take advantage of this grand chance order at once. Send \$2.69 cash with order and we will send you the watch and a handsome chain, postpaid. Ladies' size, hunting case, 70c. extra.
The Terry Watch Co., Box 803, Toronto, Ont.



SILK
We have purchased the entire output of pieces from this Leading Silk Houses of Canada, and are mailing them in packages each containing a choice assortment of finest silk in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. Mailed for 15 cents silver, 2 for 25 cents.
Johnston & Co., Box 311, Toronto.

USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE
MICA FELTING
Winnipeg, July 19th, 1901.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.
Dear Sir—I have no hesitation in stating that the "All-Wool Mica Roofing" handled by you is a first-class material. Our new office at the mill, oatmeal mill, engine house and roof over the new engine at the mill, have all been roofed with this material and has given good satisfaction.

(Signed) W. W. OGILVIE MILLING CO.
F. W. Thompson, Gen. Mgr.

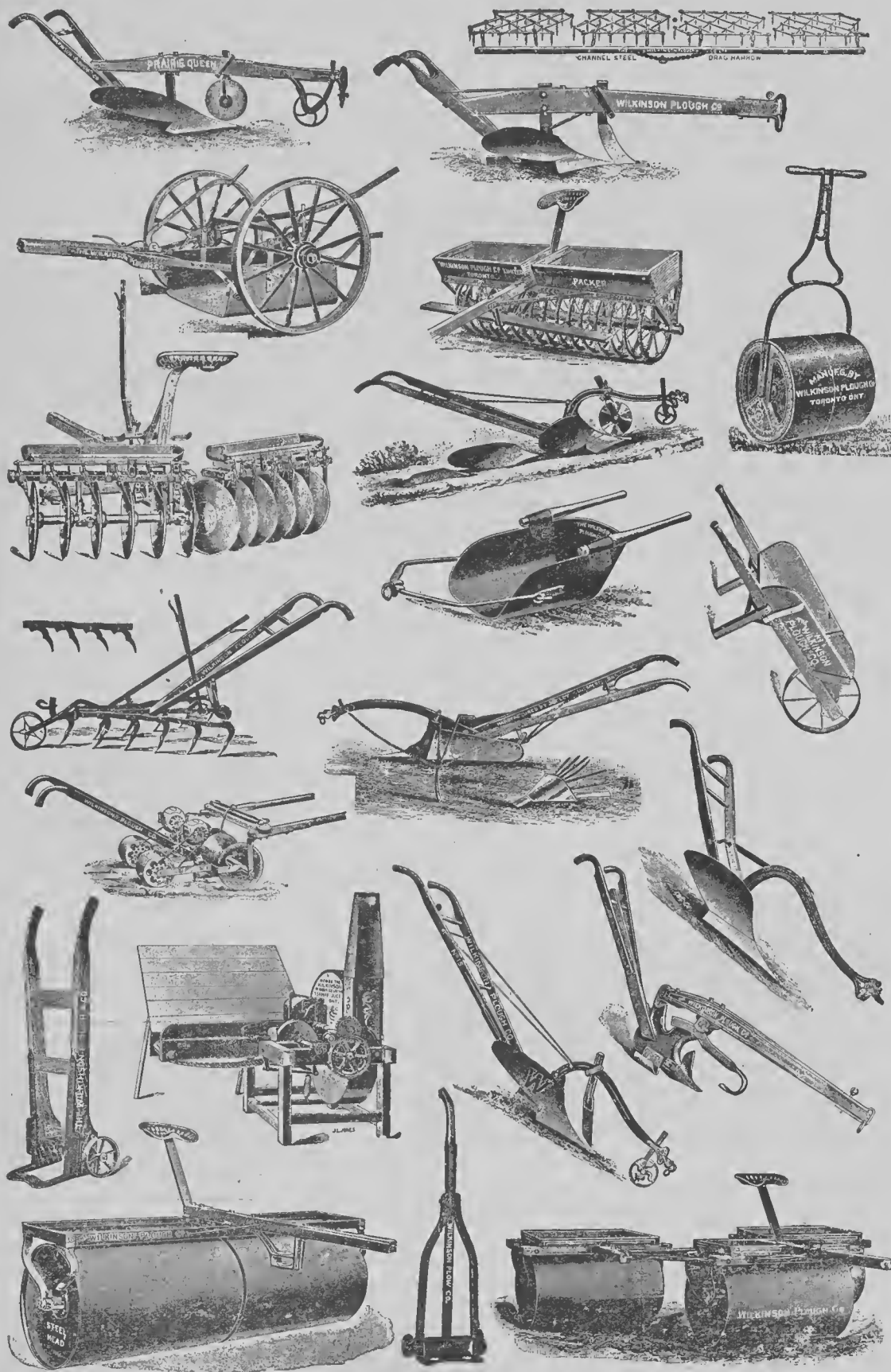
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

W. G. FONSECA, 176 Higgins Ave. Winnipeg

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY
IS THE STANDARD
STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS, &
GASOLINE ENGINES
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR C2
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX

Wilkinson Plough Co

LIMITED,
TORONTO.



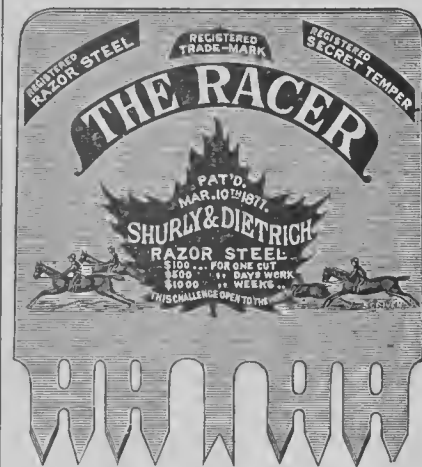
Agents Everywhere in the Dominion of Canada.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW THE NEAREST AGENT, WRITE US,
AND WE WILL GIVE YOU HIS ADDRESS.

We also make a full line of Light Gangs with Breaker Attachments, and High Lift Sulkies and Gangs with Breaker Attachments, the latest and most up-to-date. You cannot make a mistake in specifying our build when ordering. Everything is the best that fifty years' experience in this business can give.

THE RAZOR STEEL Saw

Secret-Temper
Cross-Out



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf, Razor-Steel, Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

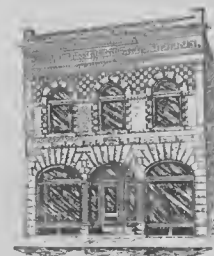
Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH
Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.



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For a first-class Photograph or Portrait visit our studio.
LARGEST IN THE CITY.

F. G. BURGESS
211 RUPERT ST
WINNIPEG
Successor to J. F. Mitchell.

Cannot Tear Because of Wire Edge



wind and water proof

Medal Brand Wire Edge Roofing

Easily applied. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it.

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Wholesale Agent.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM CUTTER

cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. Free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.



A Wonderful Dog.

There may have been greater dogs in the opinion of the experts who run kennel shows than Bozzie, the remarkable Collie that died from poisoning in Chicago recently, but no one who ever witnessed her wonderful performances will acknowledge it. Other valuable dogs are chiefly noteworthy on account of their pedigrees and "points" under the eye and tape of the judge in the ring, or perhaps for their superior gifts in the field or chase. They win fame for excelling in doglike qualities according to breed and class.

But in Bozzie was developed something that made her more than dog, something so near the human, and a gift in some way transcending the intelligence of man, that we are not likely ever to see her like again. It is only a few days since that Bozzie gave an exhibition of her powers before members of the University Club. She added, subtracted, multiplied and divided as accurately and rapidly as a well-trained school boy. Bozzie had no words to give her answers, but gave them in quick, short barks. When the numbers ran over eleven or twelve she would divide her barks, as two barks, then a pause, and four more barks for twenty-four.

On the occasion just referred to she was asked the number of those present. After taking a note of them as a well-trained Collie might of a flock of sheep she barked off the number correctly. Then she was asked, "How many wear glasses?" Taking a rapid survey of the room she barked three times. She was wrong and was told to try again. This time she poked around among those present and found a fourth wearer of glasses who had been completely hidden from her casual glance, and then she gave her four sharp barks with an emphasis that challenged dispute.

On one of her welcome visits to the Times-Herald building, Bozzie was asked how many persons were in the busi-

ness office. After inspecting the whole department she barked twenty-six in her peculiar method of two and six. She was then asked, "How many are women?" and promptly answered four. This was thought to be a mistake, for only three were visible. So Bozzie was asked to try again. But she stuck to her four barks, and running behind one of the desks indicated where the fourth girl was hidden by the top of the desk as she bent over her work.

Similar instances of Bozzie's remarkable arithmetical gifts could be multiplied indefinitely. It remains, however, to speak of the inexplicable feats she performed, which discount those of legerdemain and enter the domain of the marvellous if not incredible. An observer would be asked to put his hand on Bozzie's head and think of a number. In response to her master she would bark out the number. Her owner, George B. Clason, to whom we tender the sympathy of all who knew Bozzie and love dogs, would retire from the room and the dog would give the correct answer all the same. She could be blindfolded and in silence the company would fix its thoughts on a number indicated by one holding up fingers. Bozzie would instantly respond with the corresponding number of barks.

On one occasion when Bozzie visited the office of the Times-Herald she was asked to tell the age of Peter, the colored sentinel of the editorial rooms. Peter was asked to place his hand on Bozzie's head and think of the two figures representing his age. Without hesitation or a word spoken, Bozzie barked four times. Then after a pause she barked eight times, hesitated and gave a half-hearted yelp for nine.

During this performance Peter's face was a study of mingled amazement, incredulity and awe. When Bozzie had stumbled over the ninth bark Mr. Clason asked Peter how he had thought of his age. Peter explained that he had first fixed his mind on 48, but while Bozzie was barking he bethought himself that he was nearer 49 than 48 years old, and so began questioning mentally whether he should not have given himself the benefit of one more year's experience of this vale of tears.

By what process of mental telegraphy did this dog read the thoughts of Peter or any one else, concentrating them on numerals? This is a question that

Not merely the best value, or the best at a price, but positively the best at any price!

Blue Ribbon Beryl Tea

baffles the wisdom of the wisest, and yet this dog, the victim of as criminal a piece of brutality as was ever committed, performed it without hesitation and without mistake. Bozzie was as beautiful and gentle as she was gifted beyond her kind. The disposition and human intelligence of such an animal almost makes us question whether, like Byron's Newfoundland "Boatswain," she will be

"Denied in heaven the soul she held on earth."
—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Making of "Hams."

The National Provisioner thus describes the methods common in butcher shops of working "scrap meats" into so-called "hams":

Pressed ham may be made from pickled trimmings, lean butts, etc., with a small percentage of lean beef trimmings, nicely spiced, and stuffed in beef bungs, and after being cooked subjected to pressure, same as headcheese, until thoroughly chilled, then smoked.

New England ham may be made after the same fashion exactly, in fact each packer and butcher has his own particular method of making these meats. One butcher of our acquaintance makes his New England ham from fresh pork trimmings and fresh beef trimmings, 75 and 25 per cent, respectively, salted and spiced over night and stuffed into beef guts the following day, cooked and wrapped with twine after being smok-

ed. These meats are always economical and desirable to the purchaser and enable the packer and butcher to dispose of meat profitably which otherwise would be in a sense a total loss. These methods of putting up small meats are worthy of encouragement.

Bovine ham is not very well known, but as far as we can learn is made similar to the foregoing in every respect, but probably more beef than pork is used. There is no reason why small beef trimmings could not be put in beef bungs, nicely seasoned, and prove economical to the consumer and profitable to the packer, and such meats might appropriately be named "bovine ham." New methods are being used every day, and new names for such, to dispose of meats which otherwise would be a drug if offered in bulk as it were. The only objection to such methods is that undesirable meats might be used, but such is not the case, however, as invariably the small, lean trimmings of pork and beef from the cutting benches are really the choicest parts of the animal, and also are devoid of superfluous fats and contain no bone.

Boneless ham is made from lean shoulder butts, pickled, stuffed in beef bungs, smoked and wrapped. Some wrap before smoking, which is an error, as the twine always loosens up in smoke, and can as well be put on afterward after being dipped in bologna coloring or smoke or such. Where smoke, etc., is used of course the meats may be wrapped before dipping, as no shrinkage takes place in such cases. The foregoing methods are simply a few of the many in use, and any intelligent packer or butcher can invent himself a method of putting up such meats to please his particular trade and reap a profit himself, especially during the heated season of the year, when cold meats are in demand, and the housewife will always patronize such endeavor on the part of the butcher and factor, to say nothing of the summer hotels, diversions, picnics, etc., etc. The most particular point to watch in putting up such meats is the salting, taking care in cooking pickled meats to change the water after each batch, and in fresh meats watch out for undersalting. Fresh meats are not very desirable, however, for such methods for obvious reasons—smoking, etc. Use beef bungs in all instances.

Home Remedies.

For sore throat try a compress of cold water.

For bilious colic try soda and ginger in hot water.

For sick headache rub peppermint oil on the temples.

Tincture of arnica is the best application for sprains and bruises, and equal parts of tincture of arnica and spirits of camphor make an excellent liniment for rheumatism.

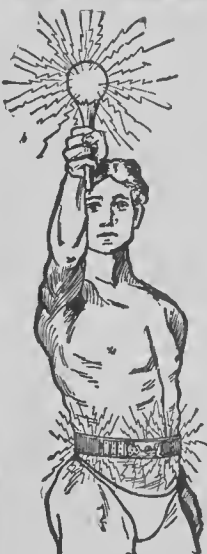
For nervous headache bathe the back of the neck with hot water.

For cold in the head try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils.

A hop bag wrung from hot vinegar is a quick relief for earache.

At all Times of Year Pain-Killer will be found a useful household remedy. Cures cuts, sprains and bruises. Internally for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid substitutes, there's only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'.

FREE TRIAL!



To any sufferer of either sex who applies to me personally at my office or through the mail, I will deliver, ready for use, my new **Dr. Sanden Electric Belt**, with all proper attachments to be used, for sixty days on **free trial**. At the end of that period, if the patient has had satisfactory results, I am to receive my payment; but not one cent until then. And, on the other hand, if there have not been satisfactory results, the belt is to be returned to me, which will end the obligation on both sides and close the transaction forever. Remember, this is an absolutely **free trial** offer in every sense of the word, and not one cent is asked on deposit, nor one cent to be paid in advance.

DR. D. L. SANDEN.

On this 9th day of October, 1900, before me, Thomas W. Folsom, a notary public, duly commissioned, personally came Dr. Sanden, to me known, and being legally sworn, declares that he agrees to furnish the sum of \$5,000 to any applicant for a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt if the conditions of the above free trial offer are not lived up to in both letter and spirit

[SEAL]

THOMAS W. FOLSOM, Notary Public

After mature deliberation I have determined that the best manner in which to place the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt where it belongs, separate and apart from the confusing number of inferior imitations now upon the market, is to sell it strictly upon its own merits, as I propose doing in making the above offer of an absolute free trial. To meet the great demand which this is sure to create, I have set aside 10,000 belts, and can thus promise to promptly fill all orders.

The Dr. Sanden Electric Belts are used for weaknesses peculiar to men, and in Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weak Back, Sciatica, Constipation, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, Stomach Troubles, etc. Cure yourself and afterwards pay me.

My new illustrated descriptive book sent free, sealed, by mail, or if possible, drop in at my office for free consultation. Write or call to-day.

Dr. D. L. SANDEN,

140 Yonge Street

TORONTO, ONT.

The Human Machine.

The human body is the most economical machine in the world. It takes in about $8\frac{1}{3}$ pounds of food a day in the shape of water, oxygen and solids.

This food gives man his power of doing work. It gives the strength for bodily, muscular and mental work.

The heart does 120 foot tons of work in twenty-four hours. If the full work of the heart for that period could be gathered into one big lift it would raise 120 tons of weight one foot high. The muscles of breathing do 21 foot tons work per day.

The work of the whole body in its actions for twenty-four hours amounts to about 3,400 foot tons.

This enormous working power is developed from food in twenty-four hours. Over 3,000 foot tons go to produce heat, which is a mode of motion and is necessary for every vital process. The remainder represents a man's actual muscular and mental work.

It must be remembered that 3,000 foot tons about represent the force which would raise a man of average weight $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in height. Man has never succeeded in making any engine that could compare with the engineer's own body in developing a relatively large amount of energy on a very small consumption of fuel or food.

Dictionary Girls.

The following list of Dictionary Girls will, if tactfully managed, furnish an hour's entertainment that will be pleasing and also test the knowledge of one's use of many words:—

A disagreeable girl—Annie Mosity.
A fighting girl—Hittie Magin.
A sweet girl—Carrie Mel.
A very pleasant girl—Jenny Rosity.
A smooth girl—Amelia Ration.
A seed girl—Cora Ander.
A clear case of girl—E. Lucy Date.
A geometrical girl—Polly Gon.
Not orthodox—Hettie Rodoxy.
One of the best girls—Ella Gant.
A flower girl—Rhoda Dendron.
A musical girl—Sarah Nade.
A profound girl—Mettie Physics.
A star girl—Meta Oric.
A clinging girl—Jessie Mine.
A nervous girl—Hester Ical.
A muscular girl—Callie Stehnic.
A lively girl—Anna Mation.
An uncertain girl—Eva Nescent.
A sad girl—Ella G.
A great big girl—Ellie Phant.
A warlike girl—Millie Tary.

Making Button Holes.

In making button holes, always use button-hole scissors to cut them.

Overhand the edges closely, not taking in any deeper than necessary to hold the threads.

In working a button-hole, always begin at the end farthest from the edge of the material, working from the right toward the left.

Insert the needle with the point towards you, drawing it but half way through. Take the two threads at the eye of the needle, and bring them around from right to left, passing under the point of the needle. Draw the needle out, so that the thread will be at right angles from the button-hole, forming a knot or purl on the edge.

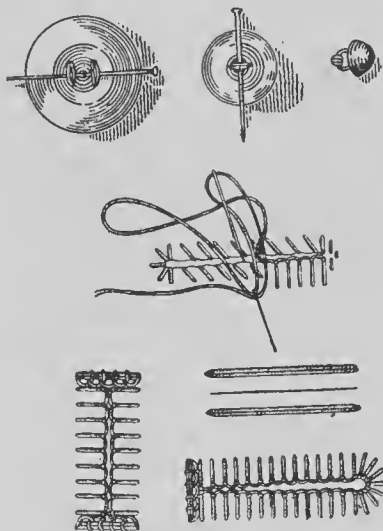
In the first position the needle points towards the worker, in the second it points in the opposite direction.

When the button-hole has been worked across one side, work several stitches close together, so that the button-hole will be rounding at the end. Work across the other side and finish with a bar, which is made by drawing the needle down through the first button-hole stitch taken, bringing it up on the opposite side, through the last button-hole stitch. Draw this stitch tightly, so as to bring the sides close together. Make four of these stitches, then, bringing the needle under them, work four button-hole stitches on them. Draw the needle down through

the cloth close to the purl of the last stitch, and fasten on the wrong side.

In working a button hole, if the thread should be too short, put the needle through the hole and fasten the thread tightly on the wrong side, close beside the last stitch. Fasten the new thread on the wrong side, bringing the needle up through the last purl. Proceed with the button-hole stitch, as if a new thread had not been necessary.

Button-holes for shirts and shirt waists, and garments where the button-hole is made lengthwise, should be worked with a bar at each end, to make it stronger. In addition to over-



hauling their button-holes, very careful workers sometimes strand them—i.e., carry a thread of silk across each edge, over which the stitch is to be worked. This is done by bringing the needle up through the cloth close to one end of the hole; down through the material at the opposite end, coming up on the other side; repeating these stitches, so that there will be two strands on each side. The button-hole is then worked as has been explained.

BUTTONS.

A button is a knob or ball, fastened to a garment in such a way that it will go through a button-hole or loop, and hold different parts of a garment together.

They are made of horn, wood, mother of pearl, etc.

In sewing on buttons, draw the needle through the material from the upper side, to conceal the knot under the button.

A large button should be sewed on a cloak with a smaller one under it and on the wrong side of the garment, which will prevent the cloth from tearing. Each button should have the same number of holes. The stitching should never be crossed, but sewed lengthwise (as illustrated). Place a pin across the top of the button, then, after sewing it on securely, remove the pin, which will loosen the stitches. Then bring the needle out between the top button and the cloth, and wind the thread tightly around the stitches four times. This will allow room for the button-hole. Fasten the thread by bringing the needle through to the wrong side, and taking several stitches under the small button.

In sewing on buttons for other garments, place a pin across the top, and, after removing it, bring the needle out between the button and the material, wind the thread tightly around the stitches, as in sewing on the cloak button. Bring the needle through to the wrong side, and fasten by taking several stitches over each other.

A boot button, or one with a shank, should be sewed on over and over, the stitches being lengthwise.—Mrs. Blair, Instructress in Sewing at the Minnesota Domestic School, in The Farm Students' Review.

A Builder—Are You Losing Weight?—"The D. & L." Emulsion will always help and build you up. Restores proper digestion and brings back health. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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Gulline collars wear like Iron.
Leather bodies, plated steel rims.
Open or closed throats.
Straw-stuffed or pneumatic in all styles and all sizes.
Progressive dealers sell them, if yours doesn't, we'll ship to you direct and prepay the railroad freight to any part of Canada.
Best Farm Collars ever made.
Our 40 page illustrated Catalogue gives prices and tells all about them; we mail it free.
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THE GULLINE HORSE COLLAR CO.
GRANBY, P. Q.
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Cow or Horse Hides Tanned for Robes

We tan cow or horse hides for robes, both moth and waterproof, and will not harden under any circumstances. Our circular tells you all about it. Send us your address, and we will forward you by return mail our circular and sample of our work on black cow hide. We can tan the hide of anything, from an elephant to a flea. Hides sent in to be tanned should be put in old bags, if possible, so as to protect the hair.

IF YOU HAVE HIDES TO SELL, DO NOT GIVE THEM AWAY. Send them to us. We pay top cash price. Everything shipped to us should be securely tagged, with the owner's name on the tag, also his post office address.

WE MAKE COATS, ROBES AND GAUNTLETS that have no equal.

Get acquainted with us. You will find us all right.

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OF ALL KINDS, including Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Pianos, Organs, Accordions, Autoharps, Mouth Organs, Band Instruments, Drums, etc., etc.; also

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2 A RAILROAD WATCH AT ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICE
4½ Ounce Case, Solid Nickel Silver, Gold Inlaid.
Beautifully Hand Engraved. In appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to any coin silver case. It is open face, screw back and screw bezel, dust proof, heavy French crystal, highly polished and finished, tested to 800 pounds strain, non-destructible. Movement is full 7 Jewel, quick train, expansion balance, stem wind and stem set, perfectly regulated and adjusted, a thoroughly reliable and ACCURATE TIME KEEPER. No better watch for Railroadmen, Farmers, Mechanics, Laborers, etc. **SEND NO MONEY** Cut out this advertisement and mail it to us, with your address, and nearest express office, and we send you the watch on our risk for free Examination. If you find it as represented and equal to any watch sold by any dealer for 7 dollars then pay Express Agent our special offer price \$2.98 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. If you live too far from express office we can send by mail under guarantee of safe delivery if you send \$2.98 cash with order.
Toronto Premium Co.
Box 1100 Toronto.

You Must Not Forget.

A successful business man said that there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen, and which were ever afterward of great value to him—namely: "Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything." The story of this lesson is printed in the Country Gentleman.

An old lawyer sent the young man definite instructions what to do with it. "But," inquired the young man, "suppose that I should lose it, what shall I do then?"

"You must not lose it," said the lawyer, frowning.

"I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to."

"But I say you must not happen to. I shall make no provisions for such an occurrence. You must not lose it."

This put a new strain of thought into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it. He made such a provision for every contingency that he never lost anything.

He found this quality true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered, he pinned it down on his mind, fastened it there, and made it stay. He used to declare:

"When a man tells me that he forgot to do something, I tell him he might as well have said, 'I did not care enough about your business to take the trouble to think of it again.'"

"I once had an intelligent young man in my employ who deemed it sufficient excuse for having neglected an important task to say, 'I forgot.' I told him that would not answer; if he was sufficiently interested he would be careful to remember. It was because he did not care enough that he forgot. I drilled him with this truth.

He worked for me three years, and during the last year of the three he was utterly changed in this respect. He did not forget a thing. His forgetting, he found, had been a lazy and careless habit of mind, and he cured it."

The Things that Spoil a Day.

"Did you ever stop to think what a little thing will sometimes spoil a day's peace and contentment?"

Perhaps a thought of fancied unkindness or neglect on the part of a friend will keep coming into our mind, and we think about it and roll the matter over and over until what possibly has no existence in reality, has assumed to us gigantic proportions, crowding out all better thoughts and completely spoiling the day. It may be a return of the old headache that sets our nerves on edge, and we are impatient with this member of the family and cross with that one—and again the day is spoiled.

The coffee is muddy at breakfast time and the keynote is struck for a fault-finding day.

A button is missing and man's equilibrium is upset.

If we look back over what we may call a spoiled day—a day when we have given way to our nerves and temper and said and done things that have marred the day's beauty—we shall be amazed at the really trivial things that have conquered us, to what for the time our better nature yielded.

We pity the man who is a slave to liquor—to tobacco—but how much better are we conquered by the little things that spoil the day?

Our thoughts and nerves and temper are all tyrants and if they once gain the mastery over us we are indeed undone and are as pitiable slaves as is the man to his cups.

The old proverb is still true, "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

Many times a fit of the blues, a sick headache or a spell of crossness may be entirely dispelled if we will but put on our hat and go out of doors into the sunshine and fill our lungs with pure air and our heart with joy because of a kindly errand done.

This is a simple medicine and safe for anyone under all circumstances to take.—Exchange.

How We Abuse the Stomach.

The rush of modern civilization leaves little time for the average man to think of, outside the immediate tether of his own absorbing pursuits. He is content to eat, drink, sleep and take his pleasures as they come, without encroaching upon the period of his scant recreations by such solid labor as that involved in consecutive thinking. In this way eating and drinking are regarded much as breathing or the complex nervous and muscular acts that take place in walking or talking; all are accepted as matter of course. Indeed, it is just this easy way of treating vital functions that only too often leads to their abuse. Let the reader pause for a few moments and think how he treats, and has been in the habit of treating, his own patient stomach.

Does he begin the day with a heavy breakfast, including several cups of strong tea? Does he take a meat luncheon, with wine or other alcoholic drink? Does he indulge in afternoon tea and wind up with a dinner of half a dozen courses, tempered with more alcohol? If a man, does he distribute odd alcoholic drinks over the whole day's programme? If of either sex, is tobacco included in the daily trials of the stomach? A steady course of public din-

CANCER

A REMARKABLE CURE

No Knife No Plaster

Write for particulars of cases cured

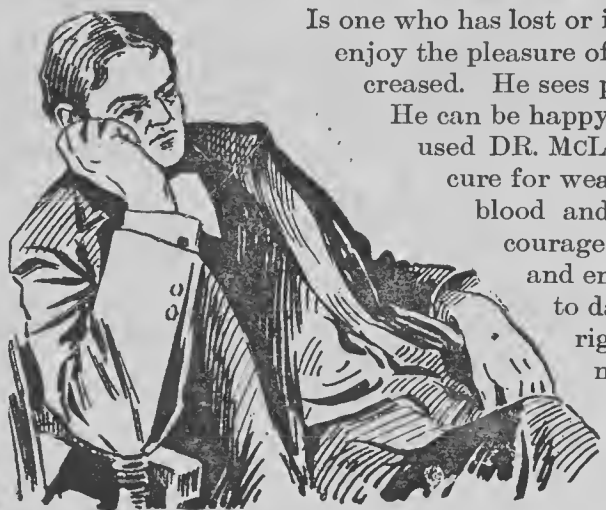
STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE.

Mention this paper.

ners would, in time, ruin the digestion of a rhinoceros or an ostrich. The three square meals a day of the average country house quickly upsets the digestion of the visitor, who is used to think highly and live plainly. Indeed, no great intellectual activity can be permanently associated with gluttony. The amount of abuse the modern civilized stomach can withstand is an eternal monument to the perfecting powers of the evolutionary survival of the fittest.—Mutual Press and Circular.

An easy way of prolonging the life of paper-bound volumes is to paste a piece of calico or gingham to the paper covers with ordinary paste made from flour or starch. The cloth should be in one piece just as the paper covering is. Dry under a weight to prevent curling. The paper covering is usually well glued to the back of the volume, but in use it soon breaks; the cloth prevents this. If the cloth used is in a plain color it may be ornamented with a few stitches or strokes of the brush. This little discovery has given me much pleasure, because I need no longer be ashamed of the appearance presented by the cheap edition that I must often buy, if I am to read a coveted book at all. And I can pass the book on to a friend without fearing that the first or last pages may be lost.

AN UNHAPPY MAN!



Is one who has lost or is losing his vitality, either from youthful folly, excesses or overwork. He can't enjoy the pleasure of life. He has tried drugs until his weakness has increased, and his funds decreased. He sees premature old age coming on and is at his wits ends. WHAT SHALL HE DO?

He can be happy again if he will do as others who were in the same condition as he is; they used DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT, and were cured. My Electric Belt is a positive cure for weak men and women. It makes them feel the glow of new-born life in their blood and nerves, the bubbling spirit of youth again; it gives them a strong heart and courage, nerves of steel, self-confidence, strength in every organ, ambition, energy, grit and endurance. It is pitiable to think of the vast number of men who go on from day to day suffering mental and physical torture as a result of their weakness, while right at their doors other men are being cured of the same disease. One who has not known it himself cannot realize the feelings of a man in an advanced stage of nervous debility, nor does he hear it, for these men do not talk of their trouble. Even when they are fortunately led to use the remedy which is now so well known, Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, and are cured by it, they do not mention it to their closest friend, hence the prevalence of this trouble, and the means of cure are appreciated only by those who have had experience, and yet I have confidence upon thousands of grateful patients who are willing to testify to their cures. Why don't you lay aside your old idea of drugs and try it? Your neighbors are shouting its praise. I ask no pay in advance. Any man or woman who will secure me can have my Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

You run no risk. Failure to cure costs you nothing, as I take all the chances. The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is the best electric body appliance that has ever been invented. (Latest patent June 19, 1901). It is warranted on a bond of \$5,000 to give a stronger current, last longer and to cure quicker than any other electric body appliance made. Guaranteed for one year at my expense. It does not fall to pieces, as the cheaply made belts do, and does not burn or blister, as old-style belts do. It is the only up-to-date, modern electric Belt on sale to-day.

CAUTION! If you value your health, do not accept an imitation of my Belt. There are many on the market. Old style, blistering scorers, whose only merit is their ability to burn and scar the flesh, are being offered with a cheap imitation of my Cushion Electrode. But it is a sham. Don't accept it. The best is none too good when you want your health, your vigor; so avoid imitations. The cushion electrode is my special invention. Without it it is impossible to conduct a current to the weakened parts, and will cure without blistering and burning holes into your flesh as other so-called electric belts are doing. I take the other belts in trade. Not as they are any use to me, but only to show you the difference between an up-to-date appliance and one of those old back burners.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated hook. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this hook, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

Never Sold in
Drug Stores

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours
9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

The Game of Age.

Parents should never become too old to play games with their young people. The "Game of Age" rarely fails to interest old and young. The questions may be written and distributed to be answered in writing, but the game is more lively if the questions are asked by a leader, and as the game becomes familiar any one may ask or answer.

Which is the eating age? Sausage.
Which is the healthy age? Drainage.
Which is the unhealthy age? Garbage.
Which is the thieving age? Pillage.
Which is the Indian age? Savage.
Which is the most desirable age? Marriage.

Which is the foolish age? Dotage.
What is the traveller's age? Luggage.
What age is a proverb? Adage.
What age is riotage? Rampage.
What age is destructive? Breakage.
Name the soup age. Pottage.
Name the agricultural age. Tillage.
Name the vegetable age. Cabbage.
Name the cloth age. Bandage.
Which is the battle age? Carnage.
Which is the money age? Coinage.
Which is the laborer's age? Cottage.
Which is the profane age. Damage.
Which is the drunkard's age? Rum-mage.

Which is the slippery age? Mucilage.
Name the game age. Cribbage.
Name the vehicle age. Carriage.
What is the minister's age? Parsonage.
What is the teacher's age? Tutelage.
Which is the railroad age? Express-age.

Which is the depressing age? Discourage.

Which is the mean age? Average.
Which is the bundle age? Package.
Which is the heathen age? Image.
What is the age of nobility? Peerage.
The questions may extend almost indefinitely.



OUT IN THE GARDEN AT THE HOME OF J. G. BEESLEY, MARLBOROUGH, ASSA.

"Bom Slong"

A beautiful and touching narrative of Baby and his terrible messmate, sent us by a South African mother.

As I sit down to pen this little incident of my life, this is the picture that rises before me: It is early morning in my beautiful African home (beautiful with a strange fascination that is all its own). Rising hastily, I throw on a wrapper and, opening the glass doors, step out on the stoop. The morning is fresh and clear after the dust-storm of the previous evening, and pulling up the grass blinds I look out on the promise of the coming day.

Calling my husband, I begin to pour out the coffee, when the Kaffir nurse appears with our baby boy. He is the picture of health and is clamouring for his porridge. I give him a plateful, with a generous allowance of milk, and as one makes the most of the cool of the day in Africa, I tell him he may take it outside and eat it, thinking he would stay on the stoop. Instead of this, however, the little fellow marched off to the rookery which of late seemed to have become his favorite place—a beautiful spot it was, with its tall red and white cactus trees, and brilliant scarlet creepers.

Hurriedly finishing his breakfast, my husband remarked that he and the

"boys"—as all Kaffirs are called, old or young—would be late in starting with the transport wagon to the town, so he kissed me, and laughingly promised to bring the child and me something from the town. Then he went out and disappeared into the compound, waving his hand as he turned the corner.

Picking up my hat, I went out to find my baby boy. He was not on the stoop, so I walked on and turned the corner towards the rookery. Suddenly I caught a glimpse of the fair curls on his dear baby head, and I softly called his name. The very next moment I beheld a sight which seemed to freeze my blood and root me to the spot, speechless with horror.

My child was seated on a stone, eating his porridge, and close by his side lay a huge snake, one of the most venomous of its species. Alternately that amazing pair took a spoonful of the porridge! All at once I saw the ghastly reptile raise its head, as if to strike, but instead, gracefully curving its head downwards, it took some milk out of the plate. In anger the infant struck it with the spoon, saying at the same time, "No, no! *Bom Slong!* my turn now." Try and realize my astonishment when the reptile only cowered down in the leaves, watching the child out of its tiny bright eyes. My precious little one finished his porridge, and placing the plate down, watched whilst the snake drank up the milk he had evidently left for it; there seemed to be a most friendly understanding between them.

I watched them for some time as in a dream, and then, calling my son softly by name, I moved forward a step in fear and trembling. The snake, at the sound of my voice, raised itself and, seeing me, disappeared from view. Rushing forward, I clasped my child in my arms, as though he were some lost treasure suddenly found again. I

smothered him with kisses, and not once again during the day did I even lose sight of him.

Anxiously I watched for my husband's home-coming to tell him my tale of horror. When he had heard my morning's experience, he viewed the extraordinary incident with the same feelings of horror that I did. He agreed that something must be done on the following day.

Very light was my sleep that night, and many times did I get up and look at my sleeping baby, thanking God he was safe, as I beheld his darling face.

Next morning, when the usual breakfast hour arrived, I coaxed the child to have his meal with me on the stoop, whilst my husband took a plate of steaming hot milk down to the rookery, trusting that the well-known love of snakes for warm milk would bring "*Bom Slong*" out of its nest. Nor was he deceived. Almost immediately the snake came gliding along, but seem-

ed puzzled and somewhat suspicious at not finding the child there as usual. The smell of the milk, however, soon proved stronger than its suspicions, and the dangerous reptile began to drink.

My husband at once raised his gun, fired, killing the snake at one shot. Then he carefully buried it out of sight, telling me not to say anything to the child. Next day my boy went to the rookery as usual, and great was his grief that his strange companion did not appear. For weeks he fretted, and watched every morning for his fearful pet.

If corned beef is very red, which means it is very salt, put it to cook in cold water. This draws out a portion of the salt.


A tough piece of meat can be very nicely stewed in a doubleboiler. It will take twice as long, however, as if cooked directly over the fire.

When pan broiling chops always stand them for a minute on their ends that the fat edge may be cooked crisp and brown instead of remaining pale and unsightly.

When cooking a small roast first sear it all over on a hot spider. This will immediately drive in the meat juices and less heat will be required in the oven.

A couple were recently married and the bride invited an old maiden aunt to the wedding. The cards were swell, and in one corner bore the inscription, "Children not expected." After scanning the inscription closely over her specs, the old lady said, "That's all right, but they'll have them just the same."

A strong solution of salt will usually "set" pink and green. Let the goods soak several hours just before laundering. Blues should be soaked in alum water, yellow and lilac in copperas water.



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Fortune Telling with Dominos.

For an evening's amusement fortune-telling has long been in favor. We have, however, grown tired of cards, tea leaves, and palmistry, and with the approach of the social and "sociable" season, long for something along similar lines, yet possessing the charm of novelty. Dominos will, this winter, supply the proper medium for fortune-telling, but they must never be consulted on either Monday or Friday.

The room in which the future is to be tested should be of inky darkness, with a half dozen or more white lights set in the form of double-three dominos; and a gown of black and white "polka-dot" forms an appropriate costume for "the revealer of destinies."

The dominos should rest face down on a smooth table of white marble or oil-cloth. When the future is to be consulted, the inquirer seats himself at the table, shuffles the dominos, and from them draws five dominos. From these the seer must concoct a "revelation" of sufficient detail and length. As

an aid the following rule is given:—

Double-six denotes receipt of money, will be very rich.

Six-five denotes amusement and success.

Six-four denotes early marriage and much happiness.

Six-three denotes constancy and affection.

Six-two denotes orderly, economical, and industrious.

Six-one denotes will marry twice, rich in old age.

Six-blank denotes will learn of death of a dear friend.

Double-five denotes will be very lucky in everything.

Five-four denotes will marry poor.

Five-three denotes ample means and eventual wealth.

Five-two denotes unfortunate love affair.

Five-one denotes an invitation to an enjoyable affair.

Five-blank denotes avoid gambling and games of chance.

Double-four denotes luck to lovers,

farmers and laborers.

Four-three denotes neither riches nor poverty.

Four-two denotes a change in your circumstances.

Four-one denotes you will be childless but rich.

Four blank denotes quarrels and separations, never marry.

Double-three denotes immense riches.

Three-two denotes fortunate in love, marriage and business.

Three-one denotes not favorable.

Three-blank denotes your sweetheart is deceitful.

Double-two denotes thrifty and successful, moderately rich.

Two-one denotes a life of luxury, but never marry.

Two-blank denotes poverty and bad luck.

Double-ace denotes constancy in love and marriage.

Ace-blank denotes travel in great luxury.

Double-blank denotes selfish, miserly and heartless.—What to Eat.

CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION TORPID LIVER

These are the great curses which afflict three-quarters of the present generation. Sufferers from either one or all of them must always feel miserable, and sooner or later become chronic invalids, useless to themselves and a burden and nuisance to friends and family. There is one sure, safe and absolute cure which you can test without any expense. Our remedy is **Egyptian Regulator Tea**, a trial package of which we will send you *free and prepaid* on request. Unless you find our claims are true, we must be the losers by this liberal act. Shall we send you the trial package, and lead you to perfect health and happiness? Address,
THE EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., New York.

Sow thou thy seed:
Glad is the light of spring—the sun is glowing.

Do thou thy deed:
Who knows when flower or deed shall cease its growing?

—Arthur L. Salmon.

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Does your head ache?
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Do you lack stamina?

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